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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCIII. No. 2423.

JUNE 25, 1943

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

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OF EXCELLENT LAND.

FOR SALE—FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by the Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 20, Bridge Street, Northampton, or as above.

SOUTH MIDLANDS

In pleasant country within easy reach of famous old town.

VERY SOUND DAIRY AND MIXED FARM IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER, WELL SUITED FOR PEDIGREE HERD

MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN'S OCCUPATION.

4 bed and dressing rooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, etc. Additional accommodation for servants or bailiff.

SUPERIOR SECONDARY RESIDENCE. 2 GOOD COTTAGES. AMPLE BUILDINGS.

ABOUT 350 ACRES OF PASTURE AND ARABLE LAND IN EXCEPTIONAL HEART.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full particulars of: JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester.

COTSWOLDS

COTSWOLD RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms. Stables.

4½ ACRES

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

PRICE £4,500

POSSESSION PREFERRED TO BE GIVEN AFTER HOSTILITIES,
BUT MIGHT BE ARRANGED EARLIER.

Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.

(Folio 7361)

NEAR THE SUSSEX—KENT BORDERS

*Good trains to London in 1½ hours.
Pleasantly situated near a village. High position with views to the Downs and over the Brede Valley.*



AN ATTRACTIVE AND COMFORTABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, billiards room, sun lounge, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' sitting room and offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.

2 COTTAGES. FARMERY AND OUTBUILDINGS.

CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS, TENNIS AND TEA LAWNS,

KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDEN, 2 PADDOCKS.

In all about
15 ACRES

THE WHOLE PROPERTY IN GOOD CONDITION.

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000
WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected by: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7.)

Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

HERTS—Favourite District

23 miles from London.



AN UNIQUE AND ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE IN AN OLD GARDEN.
A 9 or 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Basins in some bedrooms. Central heating. Main water and electricity. Garage for 2 cars. Beautiful grounds (well kept). Good kitchen garden. 4½ ACRES in all.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED

Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

SUSSEX

In a beautiful district 2 miles from a railway station, having first-class service of non-stop trains to London, doing the journey in 50 minutes.

A BEAUTIFUL TUDOR HOUSE

with more recent additions. It possesses richly carved bargeboards, old mullioned windows with leaded lights, and is built of small hand-made bricks, the roof being mostly covered with Horsham stone flagging. All the reception rooms and principal bedrooms are oak panelled. Main electric light, gas. Central heating. Company's water. Main drainage.

Inner hall, library and smoking room, great parlour, little parlour, dining room, 16 bed and dressing rooms, billiards room, 7 bathrooms and convenient domestic offices. Garage. Stabling. Chauffeur's flat. Henry VII lodge. Gardener's house. Farmhouse and cottage.

The GARDENS form a perfect complement to the beautiful House, formal garden, bowling alley, privy garden, stately lime avenue, herbaceous borders, and fine lawns, and have been MAINTAINED up to pre-war standard. Hard tennis court. Productive KITCHEN GARDEN with RANGE OF GLASSHOUSES. PARKLAND and WOODLAND.

HOME FARM WITH BUILDINGS AND DAIRY GRASS AND ARABLE LAND

IN ALL ABOUT 150 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Personally inspected and highly recommended by the Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH AND CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1. Vendor's Solicitor: W. WALLACE HARDIN, Esq., 49, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

BERKS

6 miles from a town and railway station with express services to London. A mile from a village.

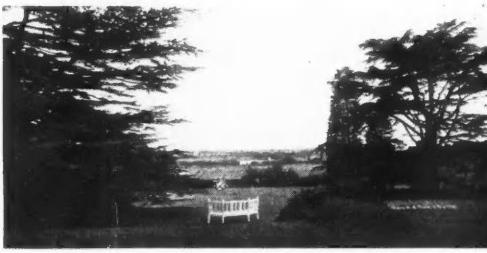
A COMMODIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE, PART OF WHICH DATES FROM THE XVIITH CENTURY, WITH LATE ADDITIONS. The aspects are South and the Residence contains: 2 halls, 4 reception rooms (the largest measuring 36 ft. by 30 ft.), cloakroom and lavatory, excellent domestic offices including servants' hall and man's bedroom, 14 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. The House is well fitted, including central heating in most of the rooms. Range of outbuildings including stable, garage and 4 cottages. THE GROUNDS ARE AN EXCEPTIONAL FEATURES AND ARE WELL TIMBERED. Walled kitchen garden, second kitchen garden and greenhouses. Large Small park. IN ALL ABOUT 21 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR (the House is at present requisitioned).

Full particulars of the Owner's Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

MAGNIFICENT POSITION OVERLOOKING THE UPPER REACHES OF THE RIVER

Close to Henley. Reading 4½ miles and 37 miles from London.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION



Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.I. (26,844)

B. KSHIRE. LONDON UNDER 30 MILES

HOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION
A historic Old Residence modernised regardless of expense and occupying a fine secluded situation close to the River Thames. It stands in its own park and was built over 200 years ago of brick with old stacks and faces South-west and approached by a long drive with two lodges. Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Complete central heating. Electric light and water. Telephone.

Modern drainage. Stabling. Garages. PRE GROUNDS, easily maintained, with lawns, boathouse, hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden, parkland. **Nearly 30 ACRES**

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Sq., W.I. (40,436)

SEVENOAKS

Tubbs Hill Station about 2 miles. Bus route 8 minutes' walk. In a secluded and rural position and on high ground with good views.

A DELIGHTFUL OLD TUDOR FARMHOUSE, dating from about 1441, restored in complete character. 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, separate servants' quarters of bedroom, sitting room and bathroom.

Company's electric light and power. Electric central heating. Modern drainage.

3 cottages available (let). Stabling, garage and farm buildings.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 18 OR 36 ACRES

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.I. (38,476)

HALF AN HOUR NORTH OF LONDON

Half-a-mile main line station.

Occupying a nice situation, 400 ft. above sea level, facing South-west and commanding beautiful views.

A BEAUTIFULLY FITTED HOUSE

containing 4 oak-panelled reception rooms, galleried hall, 6 panelled bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and usual offices.

Companies' electric light and water. Main drainage.

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)



20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.I.

Garage, range of outhouses, conservatory, pine built summerhouse, etc.

MATURED GARDEN of 1½ Acres, with tennis court, fish-pond, rockery and kitchen garden.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD
PRICE £8,000**

Open to offer. Near several golf courses.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.I. (40,433)

Telegrams:
Galleries, West End, London.

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING ; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.I

Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading"
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

IN A SECLUDED SPOT 25 MILES WEST OF LONDON

Away from the river but quite close to Boulter's Lock.

FOR SALE

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOUSE

IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

Excellent accommodation on 2 floors only. A most pleasing hall with inglenook, 4 reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, 5 well-fitted bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER.

GARAGES FOR 7. COW-HOUSE. STABLE.

12 ACRES OF GARDENS AND PARK-LIKE MEADOW LAND

Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.I.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.I. REGENT 2481

HANTS. NEW FOREST MODERN HOUSE

OF OUTSTANDING CHARACTER AND CHARM.

£7,500 FREEHOLD, WITH 13 ACRES

and lodge. All main services. Lounge hall, 3 reception, sun lounge, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. DELIGHTFUL TERRACED GARDENS, PARTLY WALLED, ORCHARDS, PADDOCKS AND WOODLAND.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY IS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

SOUTH DOWNS JUST AVAILABLE.

AN ESTATE IN MINIATURE

Between Haywards Heath and Lewes.

CHARMING COLONIAL-STYLE RESIDENCE
2 reception (30 ft. long), 4 bedrooms, (with fitted basins) bathroom, also maids' bed-sitting room. Garage. Stabling. All modern conveniences.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS WITH THOUSANDS OF BULBS, AN ACRE OF SOFT FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, ALSO FARMLAND

**14 ACRES
FREEHOLD £4,000**

F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

NORFOLK—SUFFOLK BORDERS

Close to well-known market town. Accessible to London, Ipswich and Norwich by frequent fast trains and buses. SPORTING FACILITIES INCLUDING ROUGH SHOOTING, FISHING, BOATING, ETC.

THE DISTINCTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE in the QUEEN ANNE STYLE, contains: Entrance porch and large hall, with parquet floor and oak-panelled walls, lounge (22 ft. with open fireplace), oak-panelled dining room, study, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, usual domestic offices. Main electricity. Central heating, etc. Double garage and outbuildings. The well-stocked gardens include lily pool, rockeries, large orchard and kitchen garden. Woodland and paddock.



TOTAL EXTENT 7 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD 4,000 GNS.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London."



HEREFORD

Choice position a few miles from the city.

FOR SALE A SPACIOUS GEORGIAN HALL



EMINENTLY SUITABLE
FOR SCHOOL, INSTITUTE
OR OTHER PURPOSE.

5 large reception rooms, about
20 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Garage. Stabling. Lodge,
2 cottages.

Together with about

50 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD
£6,000

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)
(W.21,962)

MACHYNLETH, WALES

(SAFE AREA)

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR 3 YEARS, OR SHORTER PERIOD BY
ARRANGEMENT

A MOST ATTRACTIVE TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE

BUILT OF GREYSTONE FACING AND STANDING IN CHOICE GROUNDS OF

ABOUT 25 ACRES



5 reception rooms, billiards room, 13 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, complete domestic offices.

"Esse" cooker and water heater.

Electric light and power. Modern drainage.

Unfailing water supply by gravitation.

Mild climate. Rhododendrons flowering in December.

The grounds comprise fine shrubs and ornamental timber, easy in upkeep, a formal garden of 1/4 Acre, and 2 tennis courts.

Snipe, duck and rough shooting. Salmon and sea trout fishing in River Dovey, which borders the grounds. Golf, 7 miles.

RENT 11 GUINEAS PER WEEK

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0081.)

PURLEY, SURREY

THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

ACCOMMODATION ON
2 FLOORS ONLY.

2 reception rooms, billiards or dance room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, good offices. Double garage. A.R. shelter.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN,

FULL-SIZED TENNIS COURT.

PRICE £4,500

FREEHOLD

(OPEN TO OFFER FOR
QUICK SALE).



Inspected and recommended by:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.2. 836)

A LOVELY CORNISH MANOR

Ideally situated on the Coast 5 miles from Falmouth.

TREROE MANOR, MAWNAM

AN EXCEEDINGLY INTERESTING HOUSE OF THE
XVII CENTURY

Carefully modernised and fitted with every possible convenience.

Delightful drawing room, lounge, dining room, panelled library, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Company's electric light. Garage for 2. Bungalow cottage. Beautiful semi-Tropical Gardens.

the whole extending to about

2 1/2 ACRES

HAMPTON & SONS have received instructions to offer the above for SALE
BY AUCTION at the ROYAL HOTEL, FALMOUTH, on TUESDAY, JULY 20,
1943, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of).

Illustrated particulars can be had from the Solicitors: Messrs. MORRELL, PEEL AND GAMLEN, 1, St. Giles, Oxford. Or the Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243.)



CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTION

WEST SUFFOLK

With possession, 6 miles respectively BURY and THETFORD. Flint built and slate FAMILY RESIDENCE, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Own electricity. Range of outbuildings. Standing in 8 ACRES. AUCTION JUNE 30.

ARTHUR RUTTER SONS & CO.,
BURY ST. EDMUNDST.

FOR SALE

COTSWOLDS (5 miles from Cirencester). For Sale with Possession. Charming small Cottage in picturesque village. 6 1/4 Acres, including paddocks and orchards. Excellent condition. Price £3,000. Apply—HOBBES AND CHAMBERS, Chartered Surveyors, Cirencester, Glos.

NORTH WALES. Rare opportunity. Gentleman's Delightful Residence and small Estate. Over 50 Acres. With several cottages, well let. In one of the beauty spots of Wales. Mountain, lake and woodland scenery. Would make excellent private hotel. Box 436.

WANTED

ANYWHERE in Southern England, to purchase, small Cottage, with garden and electricity and main water if possible. Not on coast or near military objective. Vacant possession.—Box 426.

BUCKS. Wanted in high position, within 6 miles Beaconsfield, or High Wycombe. To Buy or Rent Unfurnished, Country House, with modern conveniences. 8/9 bed, 2 bath, 3/4 reception, 20/100 Acres. Stabling an asset.—J. TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

COTSWOLD DISTRICT. Advertiser requires Freehold House. Accommodation of not less than 6 bedrooms. Main water and electricity essential. A minimum of 3 Acres of ground. Price not exceeding £4,000. Purchase to be completed next March or later if present occupier desires. Advertiser is a genuine purchaser and not an agent. Write—Box 429.

COTSWOLDS. Wanted (with possession after War) to BUY a small old COUNTRY HOUSE of character, modernised, with secluded, matured gardens and a few acres if possible. Fishing a great attraction, and cottage. Up to £5,000—£6,000.—Box 416.

WANTED

COUNTRY. A QUICK, ADVANTAGEOUS SALE of your COUNTRY PROPERTY can be effected through the Country House Specialists, F. L. MERCER & CO., who for over half-a-century have dealt solely in the sale of this class of property ranging in price from £2,000 upwards. Over 2,000 GENUINE PURCHASERS on their waiting list. Vendors are invited to send particulars to their Central Offices, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

COUNTRY district within 2 hrs. of London. Required to Rent by officer's wife and child, unfurnished small House, Cottage or Flat. Who share house if separate kitchen.—Box 435.

GLOS., WORCS., SALOP., HEREFORD., WILTS. etc. Lady H. H. anxious to buy small COUNTRY HOUSE of character, up to £5,000, one or two large rooms. Write c/o her agents, CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

HERTS or BUCKS. Wanted to let or would buy. Detached House with good garden and garage. 4-5 bedrooms. In or near small town.—Box 437.

HOME COUNTIES. Country House, up to £2,500 wanted. Within reasonable distance London. Particulars to—25, Hedworth Avenue, Waltham Cross, Herts.

LONDON. ANYWHERE WITHIN ABOUT 100 MILES. HOUSE in bad repair, wanted. Charles II, William and Mary, Queen Anne, or early Georgian period House, preferably not modernised, but in any case as little restored and altered as possible, urgently sought. Size of house not important, but anything from 6 up to about 12/14 bedrooms considered. 100-500 Acres of land, either in hand or let. A very good price will be paid for a house of real distinction. Please send full particulars and photographs to—JOHN D. WOOD & CO., who are acting for a buyer and require no commission from the Vendor in the case of this particular enquiry, at 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

LONDON (within 30/50 miles). £1,000—£1,500 per bedroom! will be paid for a really choice small House, anywhere beyond the outer suburban area and not too remote from station and bus route. 5/6/7 beds, 2/3 baths. Electric light essential and house must be in tip-top order. Small secluded garden and up to about 10 Acres of meadowland. Possession any time before January, 1944. Please send particulars and photograph to—JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 6341) (Ref. 6).

WANTED

LONDON (within about 1 1/2 hours). Advertiser having just sold own property urgently seeks small well-equipped House, S.W., W., or N.W. preferred, but any nice district beyond the outer suburbs and 2 miles or more from an aerodrome considered. About 5/6 beds, 2 baths, if possible small garden and an acre or two of paddock or orchard would be the ideal size. The house must be in good order and up to date. Up to £7,000—£8,000 paid for suitable property. Fullest particulars and photographs please to—A. H., c/o JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 6341).

OXFORD or READING (within 20 miles). Farmer wants to buy Farm or Estate (200 to 1,000 Acres). No objection to some downland. Particularly interested estate capable of improvement.—WALL, West Lucott, Porlock, Somerset (Tel.: Porlock 196).

SURREY and SUSSEX. TREVOR ESTATES, LTD. have genuine Clients waiting to purchase suitable properties. Please send full details to them, in confidence, to—9, Cambridge Rd., Sutton, Surrey. (Tel.: Vigilant 2212).

SUSSEX. Within 1 hour London. Country Estate wanted for Nursing Home. Long lease or might consider purchase. Approximately 30 bedrooms. All modern conveniences including central heating and ample bathrooms. Must be in excellent repair and decoration. Particulars and photograph, if possible, to—Box 422.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES preferred. WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, Gentleman's Stud Farm of 100 Acres or more, preferably with shooting and trout fishing available.—Box 418.

WEST COUNTRY. A Client of CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Land Agents, Shrewsbury, desires to acquire a small ESTATE of 150-400 acres. Period House of medium size required (about 8-10 bedrooms) and farm or farms let off or easily lettable. Up to about £20,000 or so. Mark reply "Mrs. G., Private."

WEST OF ENGLAND. BUYERS WAITING for Country Houses, Cottages, Small Holdings and Farms. No fees unless business done, then usual commission. Send particulars, photos—DAVEY & CO. (BRISTOL), LTD., 12, Queen Square, Bristol.

50 MILES LONDON (within). Stud or Training Stable to buy or rent. 12 boxes or more, forage room, etc. Good small House and groom's quarters. 25 Acres or more.—AUBREY BROWN & FOSTER, 10, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.1 (Gros. 1362).

ESTATE AGENTS

BERKS AND BORDERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES, especially concerned with the sale of Country Houses and Estates.—MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION ROAD, READING, TEL. 441.

BERKSHIRE. MARTIN & POLE, READING, CAVERSHAM and WOKINGHAM.

BERKS., BUCKS AND OXON.—GIDDYS, Maidenhead (Tel. 54), Windsor (Tel. 73), Slough (Tel. 20048), Sunningdale, Ascot (73).

BERKSHIRE, including Sunningdale, Ascot, Windsor districts.—MRS. N. C. TUFNELL F.V.A., Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, etc., Sunninghill, Berks. Tel.: Ascot 818-819.

DEVON and WEST DORSET. Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with MESSRS. SANDERS, OLD FORE STREET, SIDMOUTH, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

HAMPSHIRE and SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—22, WESTWOOD ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON.—WALLER & KING, F.A. BUSINESS established over 100 years.

LEICESTERSHIRE and NORTHANTS.—HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO. (R. G. GREENS, F.S.I., F.A.I.), Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Est. 1809).

SHROPSHIRE, border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., write the Principal Agents—HALL, WATERIDGE & OWENS, LTD., Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081.)

SHROPSHIRE. MIDLANDS (W.) generally and WALES. Apply leading Property Specialists—CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Shrewsbury (Tel. 2061, 21, 22).

SUFFOLK and EASTERN COUNTIES. WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. Tel.: Ipswich 4334.

SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. JARVIS & CO., of Haywards Heath, in High Class Residences and Estates of which are solely in their hands.

SUSSEX, SURRY, HAMPSHIRE and KENT. To buy or sell a Country House or Cottage in these counties. A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO., Three Sussex (Crawley 528), amalgamated with JOHN DOWLER & CO., Petersfield (Petersfield 359).

YORKSHIRE and NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES. Landed, Residential and Agricultural Estates.—BARKER, S. and LEWIS, F.S.I., F.A.I., 4, Park Square, Leeds 1. (Tel. 23427.)

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).
Established 1875.

NORTH DORSET

2½ miles from main line station.

200 ft. above sea.

London 120 miles by road.

By train 2½ hours.

A FERTILE AND FRIABLE FARM
WITH GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

REPLETE WITH MODERN
CONVENiences AND REQUIREMENTS.

Lounge, 2 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms. Central heating. Electricity.

Garden (2 cars). Garden (part-time man).
Natural surroundings. Lodge and cottages.

A copy of the printed Sale Particulars, price 1/- each, may be obtained from the Auctioneers: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 3131.)



Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALCBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

SOMERSET

Amidst lovely surroundings on the Southern slopes of the Mendip Hills.

A BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT JACOBEAN
REPLICA

Erected about 50 years ago regardless of expense and
to the designs of a well-known architect.



4 reception, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Main electricity and gas. Central heating.

5 Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Charming well-timbered gardens sloping to a river. 2 lakes
(one stocked with trout). Hard and grass tennis courts.
Cricket ground, with pavilion. Meadowland. In all

ABOUT 17 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from:

OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

(17,371)

WILTSHIRE

In a delightful old unspoilt village about 3 to 4 miles from Chippenham.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE
in splendid order, having 3 reception, 7 bedrooms (3 with basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, well-arranged domestic offices.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.
Stabling for 5. Garage for 3.

Charming old garden with paved walks, lily pool, fine old trees, orchard, etc., in all **ABOUT 3 ACRES.**

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2369)

BERKS AND OXON BORDERS

Splendid situation about a mile from the village and within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the River Thames.

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE

with lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Company's electricity. Stabling. Garage.
Pretty walled garden, excellent kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Further particulars from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2367)

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

In a beautiful position on high ground with really delightful views.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE
Standing in well-timbered gardens and grounds,



With hall, 3/4 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms.

Co.'s electric light and power. Central heating.

Garage and useful Outbuildings.

Lawns, Hard Tennis Court, well-stocked Fruit and Vegetable Garden, etc. In all about

2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,349)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

REALY FIRST-CLASS MODERN CHARACTER HOUSES ALL SITUATED WITHIN AN HOUR OF LONDON

RICKMANSWORTH. 10 minutes' walk to station.
CHARMING HOUSE OF ORIGINAL DESIGN,
erected few years ago in specially selected bricks. 3 reception (one very large), 6 bedrooms (with basins), beautiful bathroom, maids' sitting room, also bathroom. All main services connected. Heating. Garage. Tiled loggia and conservatory. Tennis lawn and hillside garden, etc. Nearly **3 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.** (10,789)

SURREY HILLS. 700 ft. up. On bus route to station, under a mile. Quick services to Victoria and London Bridge. **RED BRICK HOUSE** (ELIZABETHAN STYLE), with imposing gables and tall chimneys. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. All main services. Heating. 3 garages. Fully stocked gardens, lily pond, hard court. **OVER 2 ACRES. ONLY £4,600.** (7282)

ALMOST ADJOINING HERTS COMMON AND GOLF COURSE. Built only few years ago. **PIC-TUREQUE SMALL HOUSE.** Cleverly designed to save labour. 400 ft. up. On bus route. 2 large reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and water. Heating. Garage. A.R. shelter. Gardens, pasture and fruit trees, large arable field, in all over **4 ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £3,600.** (12,840)

Every one of these Properties has been personally inspected and is recommended with utmost confidence by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.
17, BLAGRAVE ST., READING.

Reading 4112.

HERTS—CHORLEY WOOD

£3,500 OLD COTTAGE, enlarged by well-known architect. Lounge hall and 2 other sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage. Co.'s electricity and water. Pretty garden, $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRE. **FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

EARLY XVIII CENTURY
“2” cooker, electric light, central heating,
basins (h. & c.).

£5,000 HANTS, between Romsey and Salisbury. Lounge hall (18 ft. by 17 ft.), 2 other reception, cloaks, model offices (servants' sitting room), 5-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Garage, etc. Choice gardens and miniature park. **FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

LOVELY LITTLE TUDOR HOUSE
£3,800 SUSSEX, South of Ashdown Forest, on bus route to market town and station (1½ miles). Full of features. Lounge hall (18 ft. by 17 ft.), 2 other reception, 6-7 bedrooms, bathroom. Co.'s electricity. Garage. Well-timbered partly walled garden, under an **ACRE.** **FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

CORNISH COAST. £4,250. Few minutes from sea (South Coast). 150 ft. above sea level. **ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE IN EARLY ENGLISH STYLE.** Hall, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 9 bedrooms (2 fitted h. & c.). Main water, electricity and drainage. Central heating. “Aga” cooker. Garage. Lovely sub-tropical grounds, kitchen garden, etc., **2½ ACRES.**—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (2975)

CIRENCESTER (4 miles). In picturesque village. Buses pass. **BEAUTIFUL COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE**, restored and modernised. 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Telephone. Garage. Charming small garden. **6,000 GUINEAS FREEHOLD.**—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,386)

£350 P.A. UNFURNISHED FOR “DURATION”
INCLUDING USE OF CERTAIN CARPETS, CURTAINS AND FITMENTS.
BUCKS. 700 ft. up, delightful position. 7 miles High Wycombe. Bus service passes. **BEAUTIFUL AND WELL-FITTED XVIII CENTURY RESIDENCE** 7 or more bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception, studio. Fine old barn. Charming walled and other gardens, kitchen garden, etc. About **3½ ACRES.** Inspected and highly recommended by—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (20,372)

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1.

SUSSEX
500 ft. up.



MODERN STONE-BUILT REPLICA OF AN OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE. FOR AFTER THE WAR OCCUPATION. 13 bedrooms, nurseries, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception and billiards room. Fitted basins. Central heating throughout. Main services. Ample garages. Stabling. Buildings. 3 cottages. BEAUTIFUL GARDENS and pastureland (mostly let). **35 ACRES IN ALL.**
URGENT SALE DESIRED. **OFFERS SUBMITTED.**

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D. 2,622)

MENDIP COUNTRY
Delightful position, fine views, South aspect.



VACANT POSSESSION.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in grounds intersected by river. 6/7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Electric light. Part central heating. Basins in 2 bedrooms. Stabling. Garage. Cottage and model farm buildings. **16 ACRES** gardens, orchard and pasture.
14 Acres and Buildings Let at £100 p.a.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A. 7056)

LOFTS & WARNER

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BURFORD

XIVth CENTURY COTSWOLD HOUSE
Oxfordshire, on borders of Gloucestershire.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

Lounge hall, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water. Drainage and electric light. Central heating.

ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRE OF GARDEN

WELL STOCKED AND IN FULL PRODUCTION. GARAGE FOR 2. GOLF COURSE $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE

8 GUINEAS A WEEK

LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1.

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE

A SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER

PREFERABLY IN WORCESTER, HEREFORD, WILTSHIRE, HANTS OR DORSET, WITH A FEW ACRES OF LAND, COTTAGE OR TWO AND, IF POSSIBLE, INTERSECTED BY OR NEAR A GOOD FISHING RIVER.

AN AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

WITH FARMS AND A SECONDARY RESIDENCE CONSIDERED.

LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1.

BUCKS

TO BE LET FURNISHED

Golf Course about a mile.

2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen and offices.

MAIN DRAINAGE, WATER, ELECTRICITY AND GAS. TELEPHONE.

2½ ACRES GARDEN

£10 10s. per Week for Year or longer

LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1.

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(Established 1799)

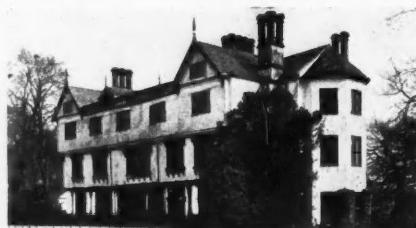
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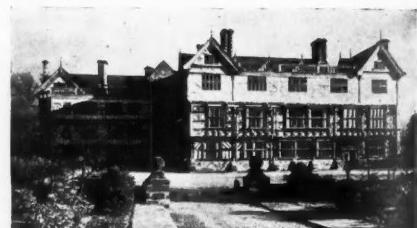
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1637



1837



1937

TO BE SOLD AS AN INVESTMENT

LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS FROM THE 8th JANUARY, 1940

LESSEE BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR REPAIRS AND RATES, AT THE LOW RENT OF

£400 PER ANNUM

AND OCCUPIED BY A WELL ESTABLISHED BOYS PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

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(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.
(Regent 4685)

NORTHWOOD

A CHOICE MODERN HOUSE, COMPLETED IN 1939. Having central heating throughout and adequate lighting points. It commands splendid views and stands in a GARDEN OF JUST OVER HALF AN ACRE.

LOUNGE LEADING TO LARGE LOGGIA. Dining room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, linen cupboard and offices. Good garage.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.

OXSHOTT, SURREY

Adjoining Oxshott Heath and Woods.

FOR SALE

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, approached by drive, situated in grounds of about **4 ACRES**. Lounge hall, drawing room, panelled dining room, study, billiards room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Gas. Central heating. Double garage. **VERY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND PICTURESQUE WOODLAND.** Recommended by: MAPLE & CO., as above.

KENT, CHISLEHURST

Occupying a pleasant and most convenient situation.

TO BE SOLD

EXCELLENT HOUSE, with well-proportioned rooms, containing: Fine lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, small study, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, maids' sitting room, etc. Large garage, etc.

Moderate Price

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.

VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS
valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

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Conducted in Town and County

APPLY—MAPLE & CO., 5, GRAFTON
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(10 lines).

TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION
BETWEEN WALTON-ON-THAMES AND
WEYBRIDGE

THIS BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE
IN SPLENDID ORDER, ENJOYING A SECLUDED POSITION IN
6 ACRES

ATTACHED BY CARRIAGE DRIVE WITH LODGE ENTRANCE. ALSO
ANOTHER COTTAGE.

16 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, billiards, lounge and 3 reception.

All main services. Central heating. Excellent stabling and
garage accommodation.

Inspected and strongly recommended by: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square,
London, W.1. (22,249)



SUSSEX
A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING
ESTATE
BALNEATH MANOR, near Lewes, Sussex, 416 ACRES
COMFORTABLE AND INTERESTING BRICK, FLINT AND TILED
MANOR HOUSE

Facing South. Extensive views to South Downs.
4 reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing, and 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Council's water. Pretty garden with pond.
CHAUFFEUR'S AND KEEPER'S COTTAGES. GARAGE FOR 6. SQUASH RACQUETS COURT. 3 DAIRYING AND CORN-GROWING FARMS.
94 ACRES OF VALUABLE WOODLANDS. TIMBER VALUED ABOUT £3,000.
TOTAL RENTS EXCLUDING HOUSE AND WOODS IN HAND, £340. TITHE £9.

PRICE £17,500

OR WITH 6 FURTHER FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS, 3 COTTAGES AND
WOODS OF 30 ACRES, ALTOGETHER

723 ACRES

For Sale privately by: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.
(Ref. J. H. S.)

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION
NORTH DEVON, NEAR BIDEFORD
COMFORTABLE and WELL-EQUIPPED HOUSE on 2 FLOORS

It is possible from most of the windows to catch a glimpse of the Atlantic.
It contains: Large lounge, 3 reception rooms, complete offices (with "Aga" cooker), 5 principal bedrooms (all with basins), 2 smaller rooms, 3 bathrooms, etc. Petrol gas lighting, but electricity is at gate. Central heating throughout. Modern drainage. Well-timbered grounds, with lawns and magnificent show of rhododendrons, well-stocked walled kitchen garden with hundreds of fruit trees, apple, pear, fig and cherry (one gardener and boy).

Garage for 3 cars. Stabling for 4. Workshop. 2 good cottages.

The whole Estate comprises about

35 ACRES

MOSTLY OPEN MEADOWLAND AND SOME WOODLAND, ALSO SMALL COPSE WITH BROOK RUNNING THROUGH. GOOD TROUT AND SALMON FISHING IN VICINITY AND SAILING AT INSTOW.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE PRICE £6,000
IF DESIRED A PURCHASER MIGHT BE ABLE TO PURCHASE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND CONTENTS.

Further particulars of the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square
London, W.1. (73,056)



TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR A YEAR — POSSIBLY LONGER, OR UNFURNISHED FOR TWO YEARS

ADJOINING LANGLEY PARK, BUCKS

Frequent bus service to Slough, 2 miles.

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Lodge. Electric light. Main water. Telephone.

LOVELY OLD GARDEN, ORCHARD, GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Inspected and recommended by: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.
(41,505)

TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION
BERKSHIRE

Between Faringdon and Didcot, close to the Downs, 3 miles from G.W.R. main line station and 11 miles from Didcot.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE

with 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and reception rooms.

STABLING. GARAGES. 5 COTTAGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

LOVELY GROUNDS WITH MOAT, ORCHARD AND LAND,

IN ALL ABOUT

12 ACRES

Inspected and strongly recommended by: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square,
London, W.1. (10,576)



23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND

670 ft. above sea level with magnificent panoramic views extending to the Coast.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS

35 miles from London.

THE SUBJECT OF GREAT EXPENDITURE

Beautifully appointed and in first-class order.

Every modern convenience. Radiators throughout. Luxurious bathrooms.

9 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.

A PERFECT MODERN HOUSE

IN A LOVELY WELL-TIMBERED SETTING.



OXFORD
46378.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE BY A SPECIAL APPLICANT

RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF 600 1,000 ACRES, situated within 20 miles of either OXFORD or READING (but not east of the latter). Modernised House of character. 6/8 bedrooms. Or would modernise suitable house. One farm in hand. others let or lettable. A price of from £40,000 to £50,000 would be paid. Reply—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford (for Mr. W.L.).

COTSWOLD VILLAGE

Cirencester 5 miles.

IDEAL MINIATURE SMALLHOLDING, comprising attractive little stone-built Cotswold Cottage, useful barn and outbuildings and nearly 7 ACRES of productive orchard and land. Ample water supply. Partial central heating.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,000

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

A LOVELY LITTLE RIVERSIDE RETREAT

Between Oxford and Wallingford.



FRESH IN MARKET.
£5,000 (or near Offer)

DELIGHTFUL SMALL MODERNISED TUDOR RESIDENCE, standing in simple grounds, with adjoining orchard, possessing long and picturesque river frontage. 2 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Telephone. Central heating. The entire contents, including Antique Furniture, could be purchased at Valuation, if required.

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE

In or near a village in OXON, BERKS or BUCKS, within 80 miles of London. 4/7 bedrooms, 1/3 bathrooms. Main electricity. Telephone. Good garden and, if possible, paddock or grassland. Either a modernised old house or attractive modern house. These comprise the approximate requirements of literally hundreds of applicants—genuine would-be purchasers—now in communication with:

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

WEST MIDLANDS

Worcester 6½ miles.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, combining an Historically Interesting and Picturesque Modernised Medium-sized Residence (XIVth or XVth Century), with ample out-buildings, 2 cottages, and over

171 ACRES
of productive land.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

Station Rd. East,
Oxted, Surrey.
Oxted 240.

F. D. IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO.

125, High St., Sevenoaks, Kent

Sevenoaks 1147-8.

45, High St., Reigate,
Surrey.
Reigate 2938

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SEVENOAKS



This delightful country home, originally an east house. Spacious hall, 2 large reception rooms, 5 excellent bedrooms, bathroom, useful offices. Garage. All main services.

About 1½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500

Further particulars: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks. (Tel.: Sevenoaks 1147/48.)

NEAR A SUSSEX VILLAGE

8 miles South of Tunbridge Wells.



THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE.

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices. Garage. Company's water and electricity. Garden and paddock. 1½ ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500

Further particulars of the Owner's Agents: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. (Tel.: Sevenoaks 1147/48.)

CHIPSTEAD, SURREY

Actually adjoining the Golf Course.



THIS WELL-BUILT DETACHED RESIDENCE,

containing: 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage. Matured garden, inexpensive of upkeep, of ¾ ACRE. Private gate on to the Golf Course. Electric light, etc.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500 (WITH POSSESSION).

Particulars of Owner's Agents: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO., 45, High Street, Reigate, Surrey. (Tel.: Reigate 2938.)

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
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ALMOST UNOBTAINABLE TO-DAY

GENTLEMAN'S PLEASURE AND PROFIT FARM. COMBINING EXCELLENT SPORTING, 1½ MILES OF TROUT FISHING. Pheasant, woodcock and wild duck shooting. Attractive stone-built Gent's Farmhouse. Due South in lovely wooded grounds. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. ELECTRICITY, GRAVITATION WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE. Sunny gardens, hard court, farmery.

80 ACRES (10 ACRES WOODLAND). Beautiful situation in Devon. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Furniture may be bought if required. BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

UP TO 2 HOURS WEST OF ALDERSHOT AND SOUTH OF GLOUCESTER. A special applicant will BUY at once a small COUNTRY HOUSE, 4-6 bedrooms and from 5-20 ACRES, for a really nice place will pay very good price. Please send full details to: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, Land Agents, as above. Mark reply "Major W."

WITHIN 50 MILES OF LONDON. WANTED by well-known business man, a COUNTRY HOUSE of distinction but not large. 6-10 bedrooms. Mains preferred or near. 10 ACRES upwards. Possession within 3 months. Very good price offered for a first-class property. Replies marked "City" will receive immediate attention addressed to: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, Land Agents, as above.

ON THE RIVER Near Staines, Middlesex.

Lovely quiet secluded situation.

GENTLEMAN'S OAK-BEAMED BUNGALOW, with large open fireplaces, parquet floors, 2 reception (one 28 ft. by 18 ft.), domestic offices, 2 large double bedrooms, luxuriously fitted bath-room. Main electricity, etc. Over £1,700 spent on decorations.

GARDENS RUNNING DOWN TO RIVER

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD ONLY £2,500

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

AMIDST A LOVELY RURAL COUNTRYSIDE

Between Clare and Sudbury. Borders Essex and Suffolk.

QUEEN ANNE GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE. In perfect order with paneling, period fireplaces, etc. 3 reception 8 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Garage. Stabling, etc. Inexpensive gardens and 7 ACRES. QUICK SALE WANTED. Offer invited and chance for bargain.

ONE OF THE NICEST SMALL PLACES AVAILABLE.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

WITNESHAM, SUFFOLK

Situate on the main road just outside the Borough of Ipswich. 3½ miles from the town, 1 mile from Westerfield Station and on main bus route. An ATTRACTIVE SMALL FREEHOLD ESTATE known as WELLS FARM, comprising DELIGHTFUL MODERNISED FARM PREMISES, chiefly brick and tiled. 56 Acres of Arable and Rich Pasture LAND, with valuable main road frontages. Several Bat Willows. Orchard and running stream. The whole extending to nearly 90 ACRES. Possession of House on completion of purchase, remainder at Michaelmas, 1943. ROBT. BOND & SONS WILL SELL BY AUCTION (in 2 Lots) at the CROWN AND ANCHOR HOTEL, IPSWICH, on JULY 6, 1943 at 3.30 p.m. (unless sold by private treaty), by direction of the owner, who is retiring. Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Sale from the Solicitors: Messrs. BLOCK and CULLINGHAM, Arcade Chambers, Ipswich, or the Auctioneers, Butter Market, Ipswich.

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THE ONLY COMPLETE
ILLUSTRATED REGISTER
Price 2/6
SELECTED LISTS FRE

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

West Byfleet
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SURREY AND KENT BORDERS—ABOUT 25 MILES FROM LONDON c.4

COMPACT AGRICULTURAL AND
SPORTING ESTATE

PART LET AND PRODUCING ABOUT £100 P.A.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

With excellent views to the South.

Containing: Entrance hall, 4 reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms (several with lavatory basins, h. & c.), 3 bathrooms, offices.

Company's water. Electric light. Central heating. Shooting lodge. 2 well-built cottages. Double garage. good outbuildings.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS. Kitchen garden, etc., together with valuable pasture, arable and woodland. In all about

165 ACRES ONLY £9,500 FREEHOLD



Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Ext. 803.) and Messrs. FOX & MANWARING, Elsenbridge, Kent. (Tel.: Elsenbridge 2211.)

WEST SUSSEX AND HANTS BORDERS c.4

Excellent views to the Downs. About 1 hour London. Easy reach of buses and station.

A REALLY EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY

WITH COMPACT LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE



Lounge, 3 reception, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices. Garage, etc. All companies' conveniences.

FASCINATING YET INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, WITH LAWN, HERBACEOUS BORDERS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, IN ALL ABOUT

18 ACRES

TO LET FOR DURATION UNFURNISHED AT £275 P.A.

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REDHILL AND REIGATE c.2

In a high situation, adjoining a common, about 1 mile equidistant from each town

ATTRACTIVE AND COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE

Enjoying a pleasing prospect over well-wooded pastureland.

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. All main services. Garage.

MATURED GARDENS WITH TENNIS COURT AND KITCHEN GARDEN, IN ALL ABOUT

3/4 ACRE



PRICE FREEHOLD £3,650

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Ext. 809.)

IN A FOLD OF THE CHILTERNNS c.2

QUIETUE COUPLED WITH
ACCESSIBILITY

400 ft. up, commanding lovely view. Only 3/4 mile from main line station (London 35 minutes).

MODERN HOUSE OF ATTRACTIVE ELEVATION

Lounge hall, 3 fine reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, Maids' sitting room. Main water. Gas and electricity. Central heating. Garage for 3 with 2 rooms. Cottage with bathroom. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, HARD TENNIS COURT, KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD AND PADDOCK, IN ALL

4 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD
PROPERTY READY TO OCCUPY WITHOUT
ANY OUTLAY, SUCH IS ITS FIRST-CLASS
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HORSHAM AND GUILDFORD c.4

About 1 hour Town. Close to village. On bus routes. 1 mile station. Unspoilt surroundings.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE



With entrance hall, 3 reception, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices. Large playroom or studio. Garage, stabling, etc. Co.'s water. Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, WITH LAWNS, ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC., IN ALL

1 1/2 ACRES

ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Ext. 806.)

EAST GRINSTEAD NEIGHBOURHOOD c.3

FREEHOLD £2,100

Very convenient situation. On a bus route.

SMALL MODERN RESIDENCE WITH SOUTHERN ASPECT

Lounge, dining room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Electric light and modern conveniences. Garage.

PICTURESQUE GARDEN, WITH RHODODENDRONS, SHRUBS, FLOWER BEDS AND VEGETABLE GARDEN. IN ALL ABOUT

1/2 ACRE



HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Ext. 807.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS SPA c.3

On high ground, in a quiet road, with very pleasant outlook.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom. Main drainage. Co.'s electric light, gas and water.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL GARDEN.

VERY REASONABLE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Ext. 807.)

ABOUT 9 MILES NORTH OF TOWN c.3

Very pleasant residential area, convenient to station and bus.

WELL-APPOINTED DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

With 3 good reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (4 with h. & c.), bathroom.

Main drainage. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Garage.

PLEASANT GARDEN WITH ORNAMENTAL LAWN AND FLOWER BEDS.

VERY MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Ext. 807.)

HEALTHY BICKLEY AND CHISLEHURST NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENCE OF ARCHITECTURAL MERIT c.3

Accessible to station and bus services. Within easy reach of commonland.

TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE

REPLETE WITH ALL MODERN CONVENiences. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, maids' sitting room, usual offices.

Main drainage. Co.'s electric light and water. Central heating. 2 garages.

WELL-KEPT GARDEN WITH LAWNS, FRUIT TREES, ROCKERY, ETC.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

MODERATE PRICE

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ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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BRIGHTON:
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BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Within easy reach of good main line station. 4½ miles from the Coast.

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER AND
READY FOR IMMEDIATE
OCCUPATION.

VERY ATTRACTIVE
MODERN FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE

COMPLETE WITH ALL
CONVENiences AND COMFORTS.

9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception
rooms, excellent offices.

All main services. Central heating.



3 EXCELLENT MODERN
COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGE
FOR 3 CARS. VINYER.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, FINE
OLD YEW HEDGES, LAWNS,
KITCHEN GARDEN, PADDocks.

11 ACRES IN ALL

COST PRESENT OWNER
£16,000

BUT CONSIDERABLY LESS
WOULD BE ACCEPTED.

For particulars and order to view apply: FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth

By direction of the Bradford Property Trust, Ltd.

FINE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS

DORSET

Midway between Dorchester and Blandford. Within 18 miles of Bournemouth.

THE MILBORNE ESTATE

5,604 ACRES

(FORMERLY IN THE OWNERSHIP OF SIR ERNEST DEBENHAM, BART., AND COMPRISING THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE
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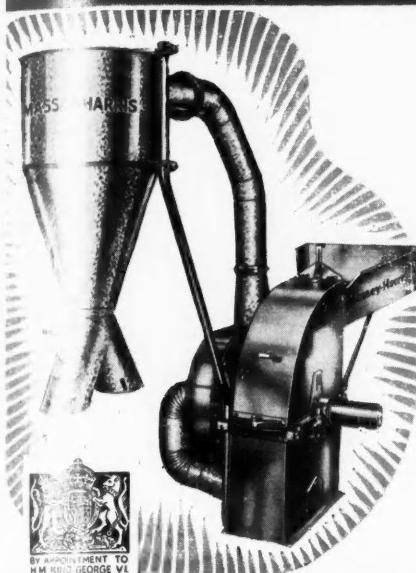
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GUINNESS FOR STRENGTH

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIII No. 2423

JUNE 25, 1943



Dorothy Wilding

MISS VALERIE BELL

Miss Bell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bell, Hayes Barton, Pyrford, Surrey, comes of age this month. For two and a half years she has been working as a full-time V.A.D., attached to the Civil Nursing Reserve

COUNTRY LIFE

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WOODLAND PROSPECT

A LANDSCAPE that we enjoy to-day in its cultivated state—fields and hedgerows, woods, farms and villages and roads, beneath the changing sky and on the slower changing soil—is the product of toil and cost applied with such foresight into the unpredictable as was given to our fathers. And so must be the landscape that we of to-day are endeavouring to shape to meet an uncertain but assuredly different future. The place in it to be occupied by woodland, and the nature of those woods, is the most difficult of all to foresee owing to the slow life of trees. The woods that are being felled everywhere now, and after years of contempt are yielding some 80 per cent. of our desperate war-time needs, were many of them planted by men who thought that ships and coaches and houses must be built of wood, and that their son's son would ultimately recover overhead and maintenance costs, with sufficient profit to replant. The nation owes what timber it is getting now to the confidence of those men, ill-founded as it has proved to be; but, unless some equivalent measure of assurance can be devised for the next hundred years, Britain's landscape, possibly its climate, will disintegrate abominably, and there will be even less home-grown timber.

The Forestry Commission, whose proposals we outlined last week, acknowledge unequivocally the value to the State of private forestry but, as landowners are pointing out, give very vague assurances of actual help in the colossal task of reafforestation, other than by an army of inspectors; and little foundation for confidence. The first essential for that, as the Central Landowners' Association and the Royal English Forestry Association not unreasonably suggest, is that the Forestry Commission should be reconstructed so as to be fully representative of private estate forestry, which is being asked to shoulder the bulk of the burden. Other essentials, as Lord Cawdor has indicated, are disposal of the question of E.P.T. on forced sales of timber (at present the Government regards timber as capital for death duties and income for E.P.T.); an immediate decision on the cost of clearing the jungles left by the Ministry of Supply after felling; and a clear indication of the home-grown timber trade's future—since for a generation or so there will be little timber for it to market. For the landowner, too, this period looks bleak; for the more timber he had, the more has now been felled, and the less income will he accordingly have with which to pay for replanting. The scheme offered by the Commission threatens his remaining possible source of income, namely timber left in small woods, which it regards on the one hand as too uneconomic to be worth assisting but on the other as containing so

important a reserve of timber that its disposal must be subject to licence.

From the prospect three reassuring factors may be singled out: the "nationalisation of woodlands" cry is likely to be muted for some time, as there will be no woods worth nationalising; a world shortage of accessible virgin forests is likely to put and keep timber prices at a remunerative level; and the manifest justice of the claim that private woodland owners should be well represented on an expanded and strengthened Commission.

THE ELUSIVE COTTAGE

THE erection of Mr. Ernest Brown's farm cottages is proving as problematical as Malbrouk's return—*à Pâques ou à la Trinité*. They were to have been ready by harvest, but that has nearly come, without any cottages being begun, and Mr. Hugh Beaver now indicates ploughing as a more likely tide for them—though he did not specify which, autumn or spring. Perhaps they will be ready when the cows come home. Mr. Beaver, who has not as we write received the accolade of knighthood announced in the Birthday Honours—on which we take the opportunity to congratulate him—comes into the cottage picture because the Ministry of Works is going to build a standard cottage where local authorities fail, by July 1, to submit a satisfactory tender under the Ministry of Health's scheme. Tenders so far received range from £747 to £937, not including cost of land, roads, drains, and fees. Considering that cottages were built for £500 in the last war, this is a lot for cottages of admittedly war-time quality which, at 8s. 6d. a week plus rates, will be beyond the means of many of those for whom they are intended and will be out-of-date when the war ends. It might even be said that they are not intended for farm workers at all but for the Government's critics, and not to live in but to make political capital. Were it not that bathrooms, running water, electric light and every modern convenience have become issues of democracy, farm workers could, long before this, have been installed in temporary war-time camps or huts such as small army units contrive to make very comfortable, at a fraction of the cost to both the worker and the State, and without these inevitable procrastinations or queering the pitch for really good cottages after the war.

ON SCRATCHBURY CAMP

ALONG the grave green downs, this idle afternoon,
Shadows of loitering silver clouds, becalmed in blue,
Bring—like unfoldment of a flower—the best of June.

Shadows outspread in spacious movement, always you
Have dappled the downs and valleys at this time of year,
While larks, ascending shrill, praised freedom as they flew.

Now, through that song, a fighter squadron's drone I hear
From Scratchbury Camp, whose turfed and cow-slipped rampart seems
More hill than history, ageless and oblivion-blurred.

I walk the fosse, once manned by bronze and flint-head spear:
On war's imperious wing the shafted sun-ray gleams:
One with the warm sweet air of summer stoops the bird.

Cloud shadows, drifting slow like heedless daylight dreams,
Dwell and dissolve; uncircumstanced they pause and pass.
I watch them go. My horse, contented, crops the grass.

SIEGFRIED SASSOON.

SOME ART TREASURES

THE National Art Collections Fund Report for 1942 naturally records a smaller number of acquisitions than in pre-war years, but many of the items are of the utmost interest. First in importance is the famous portrait of

Caterina Cornaro, titular Queen of Cyprus and Jerusalem, which has been attributed to both Giorgione and Titian, presented to the National Gallery by Sir Francis Cook, Bt., in memory of his father. It is one of the earliest large life-size portraits in Italian painting and a first-class addition to the national collection. A fitting war-time gesture by the Fund is the gift to Plymouth of the Drake Cup given to Sir Francis by Queen Elizabeth on his return from sailing round the world in 1579. It was illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE on September 4, 1942. The Sheffield City Museum have acquired a selection from the Ridpath collection of 16th-18th-century cutlery also illustrated at the time of their sale. Another metal acquisition (by the British Museum) is the curious gold disc engraved for the Elizabethan spiritualist Dr. John Dee with the vision seen by a medium in Cracow. The Norton Hall collection of arms and armour, purchased for the Tower of London Armouries, was described here recently. Among paintings acquired are *The Staymaker*, a brilliant sketch by Hogarth, five of the Duke of Buccleuch's superb early English miniatures including Isaac Oliver's *Lucy Harrington* and *Jenny Prince of Wales*, some rare drawings by Alexander Cozens in his "blot" manner, a group of Wilson Steers bought at the sale after the artist's death, and Stanley Spencer's *The Bridge*.

WHAT EVERY SCHOOLBOY KNOWS

SIR D'ARCY THOMPSON wrote a letter to *The Times* the other day complaining of the ignorance of young zoologists and the sting of his lash must have fallen on the backs of those who are not zoologists and not young. In an examination for entrance scholarships he had asked in what parts of the world there could be found a number of "common animals" and set out with some little contempt the answers received. At first glance we, who are not being examined, can see one or two answers which might be vulgarly described as "sitters." We do know that it is a confusion of thought and spelling to say that "llamas" come from Tibet. We are assured that the cassowary is to be found on the plains of Timbuctoo, because we were brought up on the poem which ends :

I would eat a missionary,
Hat and coat and hymn book too.

But when we come to the ornithorhynchus our learning rapidly decreases and there are others over which we feel far from confident. "Every schoolboy knows," said Macaulay, "who imprisoned Montezuma, and who strangled Atahualpa," and many people are painfully conscious that they did not know even when they were schoolboys. More than ever does it become one of the consolations of growing older that we shall never again have to enter for an examination.

RASPBERRIES

IN the words of the late Edward Bunyard: When bottling raspberries, if you can persuade the cook to disregard appearance, use no water: they will make enough juice to cook themselves, and the result, though rather amorphous to look at, is infinitely better in taste.

For dessert he suggested a faint breath of a liqueur with the sugar and cream, preferably a drop of *fine champagne*. We can agree, in theory, though growers can now add little more than the spice of argument at table as to whether Royal or Lloyd George has the finer flavour—and then concede that Yellow Antwerp has them both beaten. But not even the possession of "weak and queasy stomachs" (for which raspberries were recommended by Dr. Venner, the famous 17th-century physician of Bath) is likely to bring much fruit, either for bottling or dessert, to those of us who have no canes. Most of the commercially-grown raspberries apparently go to the jam manufacturers, and our best hope (falling friends or kind neighbours) is to seek the nearest patch of *R. bus idaeus*, the wild raspberry. Not everyone knows how widely and abundantly it grows, in this country and abroad. "Idaea" recalls classical associations with Mount *Idaea*, but the fruit may also be found in abundance well to the north.

A

COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE sight of a war-time pony-cart owner going rapidly down the street last market day with his legs projecting from one side of the vehicle and from the other, recalls other days, and experiences with "things which start too soon" and this is a title good enough for a book, which has been my fate in life always to own something which was in a hurry to start, and was in fact quite prepared to go off without me. The pony I rode during the Boer War was, when on patrol, even more anxious to get away from the enemy than I was, and however tightly I braced up the near rein on mounting we went out of range of the bullets in a disorderly and un-horsemanlike manner. There followed, in the days before the motor car, two ponies both of whom had to be held very firmly by the head as the passengers clambered into the dog-cart, and who went out of the stable-yard as if they were starting for the three o'clock race. It was apparently their object in life to see how close they could go to the pillars of the stable and entrance gates without taking a wheel off.

* * *

MR. SUMMERHAYS may tell me these regrettable displays were due entirely to bad horsemanship, but my experiences of starting too soon have not been confined to horses only, as the first time I came down Halfaya Pass in 1919 I did it in the back seat of a Model T Ford with no one in the driver's seat. We—that is to say the car and I—had negotiated at least one hairpin bend with a 100-ft. drop on the off side before I had clambered over to get a grip of the wheel to negotiate her round the remainder.

Then there was my riding camel, whom I had selected with the greatest care for the easy smoothness of his trot and his wisdom and sure-footedness when negotiating a difficult pass, but he, like everything else I have owned, suffered from this craze for making an early start, and a premature beginning to a camel ride is a most painful business. One mounts a camel from the *barrak*, or kneeling position, by drawing his head round with the halter until he is gazing into one's eyes with his own soulful orbs, placing the left foot on his neck, slipping into the saddle, and saying "*Subbi!*" (rise). This is the theory of it and it sounds simple, but my camel, with his craze for getting on with the day's work, rose always as I was poised in the air, and instead of sitting down on a comfortable pad I met the swiftly rising wooden pommel of the saddle with the tenderest portion of my body.

* * *

FAITE had arranged for me a trip in a pilotless aeroplane, but luckily fate's plans went wrong at the last moment. It was in the early days of the Egyptian Air Force, and I was about to go up with an Egyptian pilot when he thought of something at the last moment and clambered out of his seat. I decided not to get into mine again, as I was in position again, and at that moment the engine started up and the 'plane

There followed one of the most amazing displays of stunt flying I have ever seen, and for five minutes the pilotless 'plane swung and swerved over the village, missing the minaret of the mosque by inches every turn, until finally it buried itself in a cultivator's tomato patch. Quite a number of people were most seriously annoyed over the episode, including the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, but I think the owner of the tomato patch took



E. W. Tattersall

"SWEET THAMES! RUN SOFTLY": ON THE RIVER NEAR BRAY

it worse than anyone—he seemed to think it had been done on purpose.

* * *

ONE's natural reaction on occupying a newly-built house is to plant at once a number of trees to provide shade and seclusion, and to cut off from view any spot on which the local authorities might decide, after much planning, to erect council buildings or other eyesores. When first put out the trees look woefully thin and inadequate, but in seven or eight years, when they have established themselves, we realise that we have rather overdone it, and I, returning with a marked tree complex, from twenty years' exile in a treeless desert, have turned a very pleasant open site into a passable imitation of a Malayan jungle. Another point one learns by experience is that the clearing away of well-established trees is a very much more arduous job than planting them in the first place. The conclusion I have come to is that there is always a happy medium; and if there is one thing worse than a barren treeless desert, with too much sun, it is a far-too-bosky dell with no sun at all. Among other things one's flowers and vegetables do not approve of it.

* * *

ALL over the British Isles at the present time people are deplored the felling of woods and hedgerow trees in the interests of forestry and agriculture, but possibly, when they have become accustomed to the open spaces after the wounds are healed, they may realise that previously the area was much too heavily wooded, and that the clearing is in fact an improvement. As a case in point there was constructed, in a certain part of the south of England, at the outbreak of war, an aerodrome which necessitated the cutting down of the greater part of a long avenue of elms and three small oak woods, once most fruitful pheasant preserves. At the time I looked on the felling of all these fine trees with horror, and could never bear to pass that way and see the wide open field where once were oaks, elms and beeches of great size. Now that the grass has grown over the newly-levelled soil I have come almost reluctantly to the conclusion that the aerodrome, from certain angles, so far from ruining the outlook has improved the view. For the benefit of our enemy there are of course no R.A.F. buildings of any description in sight, and one looks across a short mile of open greenery to one of the prettiest little hamlets in England with an old church spire standing over a small clump of trees and a few thatched, red-bricked cottages around it. It is in fact the typical view which one sees sometimes on drop curtains at theatres, depicting pastoral England at its best and most peaceful, but until the

aerodrome cleared away the surrounding trees one was hardly aware it existed. As a reviewer in a Sunday paper has called me a confirmed *laudator temporis acti* I am glad to be able to make this recantation.

* * *

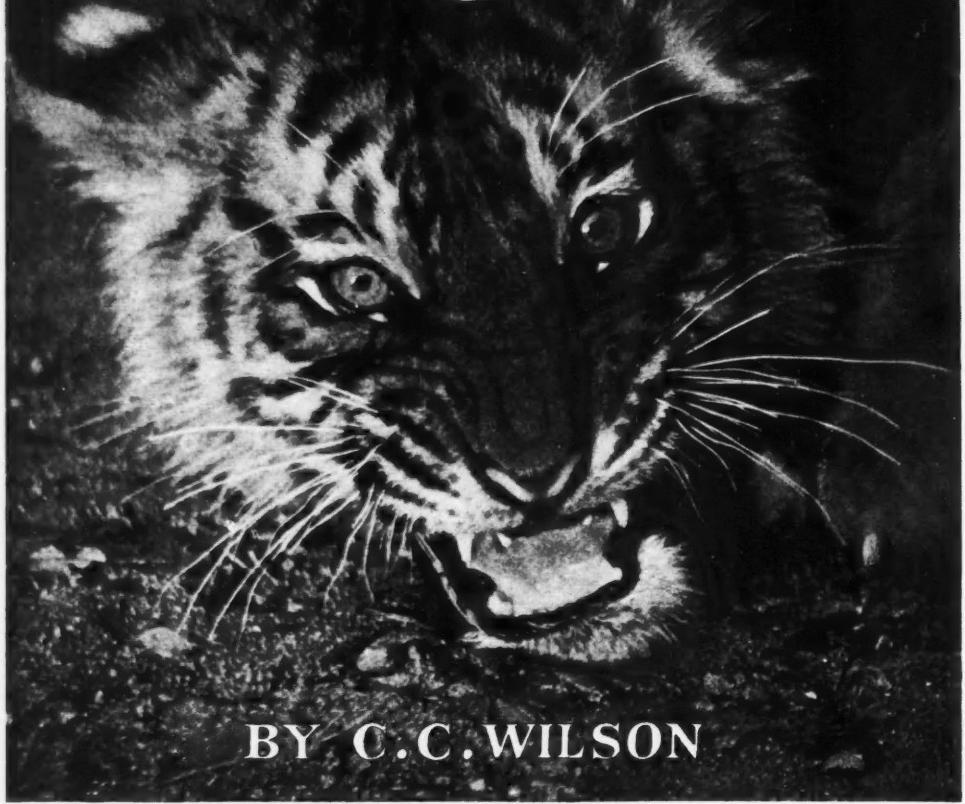
IN that outstanding book, *David*, Mr. Duff Cooper pays considerable attention to the occasion when the prophet Nathan told the king the parable of the rich man who killed the poor man's ewe lamb to enable him to entertain an unexpected traveller requiring a meal. The story, as it is told in *Samuel*, suggests that the rich man was not only guilty of a mean and most despicable act, but had actually committed the crime of theft; and this is not correct. According to the age-old laws of the Beduin nomads from whom the Israelites are descended, and on whose code the Mosaic laws are based, a man is entitled to kill from the flocks of his neighbour a sheep, lamb or goat if it is required for the suitable entertainment of some wayfarer, and there is no animal of his own immediately available.

The laws of hospitality in Arabia and the surrounding Arab countries are such that they override all other laws, and as a case in point one might quote the many occasions when an Arab, wanted by the police for some crime, will take refuge in the tents of the tribe with which his own people have a long-standing blood feud. This tribe is bound by the unwritten law to give him sanctuary, and he is far safer with his enemies than with his own people, as his own sheikh might be compelled to hand him over to the authorities, but his host and enemy cannot be forced to do this.

* * *

THE law which entitles an Arab to kill a neighbour's animal is called the *Wisaga*, and its original conception was no doubt sound, as it enabled an Arab to provide something for a hungry traveller's dinner in the desert when the host's flocks were far away on some distant grazing ground. It was of course understood that the *Wisaga* only came into operation when the Beduin had no sheep of his own on the spot, and he was also required to make good the animal killed at the earliest possible moment. Like so many Beduin laws it was of course grossly abused, as when the defunct fat lamb was replaced, after much argument and many hearings in court, a scraggy old ram or worn-out ewe was proffered in exchange. In my Province one of the most hospitable and popular hosts at dinner parties for every passing traveller, whether hungry or not, was a wicked old scoundrel with a weakness for roast saddle of lamb, who owned no flocks at all or any means with which to pay for the price of the meal.

SOME TIGERS *are* *Dangerous*



BY C.C.WILSON

W. Suschitzky

A FRIEND of mine who was at the time a Conservator of Forests in South India, was camping in the forest in a little bungalow, made of dried mud and thatched with grass and leaves, in the heart of the Nallamalais, which means "The Black Mountains." This range of hills lies some 300 miles south and west of the little east coast port of Cocanada (that has so recently been bombed by the Japanese) and is almost entirely covered with a great forest, three or four thousand miles in extent, with only two roads through it, and even they are not passable at all times of the year.

The forest bungalow was of the usual type, consisting of just two rooms and a veranda, with no door communicating between the rooms, so that two parties could camp in it without interfering with each other.

* * *

On this occasion the second room was occupied by another Conservator who was an Indian. He was a high-caste Brahmin and an able officer who had started at the very bottom of the tree, as a deputy ranger, on 30 rupees a month—not a week or a day, but a month—and by this time was getting somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000, and he had achieved this entirely by his own ability.

He was a good forest officer but he was not the type that took an interest in tiger-shooting or amusements of that sort; on the contrary he devoted himself entirely to his work, and a great deal of his success had been due to the care with which he attended to his office

routine and correspondence, though this is not to say that he failed in his outdoor work in the forest, at which also he was first class.

Well, these two were camping together, though of course each was running his own commissariat, as a Brahmin will not feed with anybody of any other caste, and it was a very dark and very wet night, with the rain coming down in torrents in a way that it can do only in the tropics. Both conservators were sitting in their rooms working. Swaminatha Iyer had, as usual, great masses of files all round him and papers and books all over his office table. He was sitting on a chair with a small bench on each side of him, each piled up with files so that he was completely hemmed in by them. He had his turban off, and was very busy writing by the light of an incandescent petrol lamp.

It was hot in spite of the rain and so the door was wide open, and as he sat engrossed in his work, he thought he heard a slight noise behind him; he glanced casually and indifferently round, very deep in thought, and at first hardly took in what he saw: a large tiger was walking in at the door! For a moment he gazed abstractedly at it and then the full horror of his predicament came home to him as the tiger strolled past his chair and proceeded to lie down with his back up against it. Poor "Swami" sat for a few moments completely terror-stricken, not knowing what to do, as he could not escape through the barricade of files by which he was surrounded and he did not dare, in the circumstances to push his chair back. It was, however, no good at all staying where he was, and with a great effort he pulled himself together, took

his courage in his hands, tumbled over the bench of files on his right and sprang through the door and slammed it shut.

He then smoothed down his white clothes, called for another turban, placed it carefully on his head, stepped into my friend's room and said: "Mr. Peterson, a tiger has just entered my office room."

"Don't be silly," replied Peterson, and went on writing.

"But it has; I know a tiger when I see one," Swami said. "I've been wandering about the jungle for thirty years."

"Must have been a panther," replied Peterson, and went on writing.

Swami insisted:

"It was a tiger, it had stripes."

Peterson looked up, and, "P'raps then it was a hyena," said he, and showed signs of again turning to his correspondence. At this Swami got annoyed, not unnaturally, and succeeded in making my friend realise that something, at all events unusual, really had happened. So he got up to investigate. He didn't even then believe it was a tiger that had disturbed his companion, as it is an unheard-of thing for one of these animals to come into a brightly-lighted inhabited room in this way, though for a panther to do so would not be unlikely.

He got his heavy rifle, loaded it, opened the door of the other room and looked in; and there, sure enough, was a large tiger lying on the floor licking itself. He put up his rifle and fired, but as he did so the tiger moved and the wound was not fatal. The tiger sprang to its feet with a roar, crashed across the room, and knocked over the petrol lamp, which promptly went out, and Peterson thought it high time to shut the door again.

And then the question was, what to do next? They were faced with a wounded tiger, very peevish and resentful, shut into a pitch dark room of which the windows were shuttered and barred on the inside! By this time two young Indian assistants, recently out from Oxford, who were touring with the Conservators and were camping in tents close by, had put in an appearance and one of them, a Nair from the West Coast, offered to bring his electric torch and hold it for Peterson if he would like to open the door and try to get another shot. It was not a very inviting prospect, but it seemed the only thing to be done in the circumstances. The Nair produced a large and powerful electric torch and while Peterson held his rifle ready he pushed open the door and flashed the light inside. Nothing was to be seen, but the door stopped against something heavy, and a large tail flapped round it, and the Nair promptly pulled the door to again.

* * *

So that was no use and they stood and stared at each other. Then my friend had an idea; he called for a long bamboo, cut the branches off short on each side so as to make a kind of ladder, and placed it against the side of the bungalow. Up this he and the Nair climbed, and on to the thatched roof together, and they proceeded to tear away the leaves and grass till they had a hole big enough to see through. Then when Peterson had got his rifle through the hole and at the "Ready," the Nair turned on his electric torch again and there was the tiger standing behind the door, slowly twitching its tail from side to side, and presenting an easy target. This time the great beast fell dead, and my friend and the Nair both climbed down the makeshift ladder, and they all went in together to examine the dead beast. It was a large tigress which had been badly wounded in the flank some time before by a charge of gun, obviously fired from some locally made gun in the hands of an inefficient jungle shikari. The wound was a bad one and the tigress had clearly only come in out of the rain to a nice bright-looking place, to lie down and sleep, and it



A TIGER BY NIGHT WHO TOOK HIS OWN PORTRAIT

seemed almost a breach of confidence to have shot and killed her! However, she was undoubtedly in great pain and would never have recovered, so it was really a good thing that she had been finished off.

Quite a concourse of camp servants, forest guards and villagers had by now collected, and with their help the tigress was removed to be skinned in the morning, the floor was cleaned up and the conservators and their assistants sat down on the veranda together to talk over this unprecedented adventure, as even Swami hardly felt inclined to return to his files that night.

Another story about a tiger which is possibly more exciting, though not so unusual as this one, is of a friend of mine who used to go out shooting with his wife. He had shot twenty or thirty tigers and she had herself killed at least five. So they were experienced shikaris.

He was, at the time, stationed in a forest not far from the borders of Nepal, the great independent state in North India from which the Ghurkas come, those famous little soldiers who still carry as their side arm the large and deadly knife known as a *kukri* and who have shown such good service in the present war, as they have done so often in the past. The Rajah of Nepal allows us to maintain a certain number of regiments of these men, recruited from his state, in our Army on certain conditions, one of these being that they must be officered only by British officers; they will not serve under other Indians.

One day my friend and his wife went out to shoot a tiger that they had heard was in a certain patch of jungle. It was in high grass, with trees scattered about, some of them big and some of them small, as the natural Indian jungle grows. They had two *machans* built about 40 yds. apart in which they concealed themselves. A *machan* is a blind, usually built up in a tree, and it has to look as natural as possible, as a tiger is a very wary beast. My friend was a forest officer and therefore he had at his call a number of well-trained elephants, and he had a line of four or five of these ranged up a few hundred yards away behind the patch of jungle in which the tiger was lurking. He had given the *jemadar* instructions to start the elephants beating through the jungle at a given time, as it would have disturbed the tiger had he whistled or shouted when he was ready, and in due course they heard the beat start.

After a time the tiger came through to my friend's wife, and she got a snap shot at it, about

60 yds. from her, and she hit and wounded it, but it came bounding on with roar after roar, and stopped almost directly underneath her tree. She took another shot at it down below her, which is a difficult shot to take, as you cannot readily place a bullet in an animal's heart when aiming from immediately above it, and again she failed to kill the beast. But this last shot had given her position away, and the tiger looked up, saw what it was that had been hurting it so grievously and sprang into the tree to attack her.

She was some 20 to 30 ft. from the ground and there were no branches below her, but in its rush the tiger reached nearly as far as her *machan* and it got one paw over the branch on which this was built, and with the others clung to the tree trunk with its great claws driven into the bark. She put her rifle into its mouth and fired again, but this time the rifle missed fire.

In the meantime her husband, in the other tree, was of course horror-stricken at what was happening. He sprang to his feet, fired at the tiger with his heavy double-barrelled rifle, and missed it. He had, as was his usual custom, arranged his spare cartridges on the floor of the *machan* beside him, ready for reloading, and his sudden movement upset these cartridges and they fell through the floor of his *machan* into the long grass below him.

So he was left with a tiger trying to eat his wife 40 yds. away, and one bullet with which to save her life. He took a steady shot and

fired at the rocking target, for the branch on which his wife's *machan* was built was not a very big one, and her weight and the tiger's were too much for it. As he fired the tiger fell out of the *machan* in one direction and his wife fell out in the other, into the long grass, where he could see nothing. He was thus faced with the necessity of scrambling down 20 or 30 ft. to the ground, hunting in the long grass for his lost cartridges, and then proceeding across to try to find his wife, with, probably, a furious wounded tiger bent on the same errand!

However, just as he had got one leg over the railing, and was about to scramble down, his wife appeared at the foot of his tree, with no worse damage than a sprained wrist and, instead of climbing down, he eagerly and gratefully helped her to climb up beside him. Meanwhile the line of elephants was approaching; they waited for them, and then got down on to the back of the stanchest, and went off, cautiously and very much on the *qui vive*, in search of the tiger.

They found it stone dead in the grass just below the other *machan*. My friend's last shot had gone clean through its heart and it was the sudden release from its weight that had upset his wife and catapulted her out of the *machan* in the opposite direction.

In the old days tiger-shooting was a more dangerous pastime than it is now when one has high-powered breech-loading rifles to do the work for one. Though even now, as you will realise from the stories I have already told you, it can be quite exciting. No matter how many tigers a man has hunted and has shot, the roar of one of these magnificent beasts, out in the solitude of the jungle night, always puts the fear of God into him.

A long time ago, some forty or fifty years' an old friend of mine named Battie, a forest officer in North India, was out on an elephant, "ghooming" through the jungle, that is to say, wandering along just looking for anything that might turn up. In those days there were a great many tigers and panthers about, as well as deer and buffalo, so that on these occasions he used to carry several guns with him, a big double-barrelled eight-bore for dangerous game, as well as rifles of smaller bore for deer; and he had, hanging down on each side of the pad on which he sat on the elephant, holsters made of stout sacking into which he slipped his rifles and guns, barrels downwards.

On this occasion his *mahout*, who was



JUNGLE TIGERS IN SIAM

sitting on the elephant's neck and driving it, suddenly turned round and whispered "Bagh, bagh" (that is to say "Tiger, tiger") and pointed to the pathway in front of them, and, peering over his shoulder, Battie saw the marks of an especially large tiger in the soft marshy ground over which they were travelling. They moved along quietly, as an elephant can in any country, and sure enough, a little while later, they came upon an opening in the grass and there about 150 yds. away was a grand tiger, standing over a deer that it had just killed. Battie was an exceptionally good shot, and he knew he could get no closer in the open, so he took the shot, sitting rather awkwardly on the pad on the elephant's back, with the small-bore rifle he had in his hand.

As he fired the tiger bounded off, and though it stumbled, showing that it was hit, it did not stop, and disappeared into the high grass and reeds with which the swamp was covered. Battie decided to follow the tiger up at once as the elephant he was riding was a staunch one and he knew it would not flinch if the tiger were to charge, as these savage animals will do, even against a big tusker, if they are cornered.

* * *

It is usual to leave a wounded tiger for a few hours to stiffen before trying to finish it off, though it is always necessary eventually to find and kill it, as otherwise it will probably take to killing men, the softest and easiest of all game, and even if it does not do this it is likely to be in great pain for many days before it dies. On this occasion, rather unwisely, they plunged at once into the sea of grass on the tracks of the wounded tiger, and unwittingly passed close beside it, and the first thing they knew was that the tiger had charged them from behind and sprung upon the haunches of the elephant, driving its fore claws into the pad on its back, and some of its hind claws into the skin of its back legs. Even the staunchest elephant could not be expected to stand this, and with a wild trumpet of rage and pain, the animal bolted. An elephant has only one pace and that is a walk, but he can walk a great deal faster than any man can run, if he wishes to, and when he is going fast he rolls in a most alarming manner.

Thus they went rocking through the long grass, the tiger hanging on by its claws, the mahout gripping the elephant's neck between his knees and trying his best to stop it, and Battie holding with one hand to the ropes that fixed the pad on the elephant's back, while with the other he tried to cock the double-barrelled eight-bore rifle which he had drawn from its sacking holster. The hammers of the old eight-bore were large and stiff, and to cock them with one hand, while at the same time holding the heavy rifle, was a most difficult matter; it was impossible to leave go of the rope or he would have been shaken off into the grass, and slowly he pulled the hammer back with his thumb, but it slipped and the ball passed harmlessly into the sky. He gripped the second hammer as well as he could and slowly and steadily strained it back, but again the rocking of the elephant defeated him, his grip slipped and the second ball went sailing away into space.

And at this moment the tiger raised one of its fore paws to strike him down and he was helpless to resist it. But with a great rending tear, the sacking of the holster into which some of the tiger's hind claws had fortunately been fixed gave way under the added weight thrown on it, and the great beast rolled off and was lost to sight. It took some five minutes

or more to stop the elephant and Battie clung on until this was accomplished. Then they quietened the beast down and returned to camp, as they felt there was nothing much more they could do that evening, except take a long drink of good strong brandy and soda, which Battie felt he needed.

The next morning they went out and surrounded the swamp and set fire to the dry grass on one side, but no tiger came forth on the other, and, rather unwillingly, Battie proceeded to explore the burnt area on his mount of the previous evening, and then he found that the tiger had been mortally wounded by his first shot and had died, obviously soon after it had fallen off the elephant. All he found was a burnt and partly roasted carcass.

* * *

One of the bravest deeds that I know of was done by a little wild jungle savage with no education and no particular moral standards.

A forest officer, whom we may designate as Prothero, was moving from one part of the forest to another, and came to a place where the trail through the thick jungle, which he had known some years previously, had disappeared and he could not find his way. However, there was a forest village close by in which lived a number of "Ghonds," a tribe of stout-hearted and stout-bodied little men who had lived all their lives in the forest, as had their fathers and their forefathers before them, and who made *shikar* their chief aim in life. Prothero went to this village, where he was well known and well liked, and asked for someone to show him the way. The natives there told him that they did not use that path any more, as for some months a man-eating tigress had inhabited that part of the jungle. However, Prothero said that it

Prothero let out a squeak as he went down as well he might, and the Ghond looked round and saw what was happening. Now anybody—anybody at all—would have been fully justified in dashing back to the village for help. In fact that would have seemed the most sensible thing to do. But not our little Ghond; he ran after them and tried to shoot the tiger, but as the 12-bore gun was not even loaded that wasn't any use. Then he did not like to hit the tigress with the gun because he might break "the master's gun." So he got in front of them and jumped up and down and said "Shoo!" The tigress was so astonished at this unprecedented behaviour that she dropped Prothero and slunk off into the jungle. The Ghond then proceeded to get one of the injured man's arms around his neck and haul him to his feet; and, though very groggy, he was not insensible and they managed to stagger off towards the village together. But the tigress followed, and three times the little Ghond had to put Prothero down and go and "shoo" the tigress off again.

* * *

Well, he got the injured man safely back to the village, and fortunately another forest officer, one Scott, was not far away, and he came and poured undiluted carbolic acid into the tooth wounds in Prothero's neck and he miraculously survived and is none the worse at the present day, except that his neck is stiff and if he wants to look round he has to turn his shoulders as well as his head.

When all this became known to the authorities, steps were taken to get the little Ghond rewarded and he was given the Albert Medal, the equivalent in peace-time of the Victoria Cross in war. The governor of the

province presented him also with a silver arm-band which had been suitably inscribed, and various people put up sums of money, and Prothero, who was of course most grateful, put up quite a big amount.

A *tamasha* was arranged to present these various awards to the young savage hero, and the governor came down himself for the ceremony.

The local Indian officials caught the little Ghond and dressed him up in beautiful white clothes to make him respectable for the occasion; and my friend Scott came along and found a very embarrassed and unhappy young native, and took them all off again and the Ghond went up happily, in

the state of nature to which he was accustomed, to receive his rewards. Then the difficulty arose that there was nowhere to pin the medal, so they hung it round his neck with a bit of string, and they put the silver arm-band on his arm, and they presented him with a bullock-cart and a pair of bullocks on which they had spent a part of the money that had been subscribed for him; but there was still left some 833 rupees and this was presented to him in cash, and everybody went away and left him there in his glory.

Two years later Scott was back in that part of the forest and went to see how the little Ghond was getting on, and he found that he was made for life. He had been elected chief of the village, though he was one of the youngest men in it, and in India great respect is ordinarily paid to old age, and it is usually the oldest man that is made chief in these jungly places. However the Ghond was in high favour as he had spent his 833 rupees exactly right; he had been drunk for two years and had had two friends drunk with him all the time; not the same two—he took them in relays, two at a time. This is, I am afraid, a most immoral story, but it is absolutely true!



"THE LAST SHOT HAD GONE CLEAN THROUGH ITS HEART"

was very urgent for him to get to his destination; that tigers hunted at night and not in the day time, and they did not like the smell of white men, so that even man-eaters rarely attacked them, and that anyway he wanted to go by that path; and he wanted someone to show him the way. So a sturdy young Ghond said that he would show him and they set out together, the Ghond carrying Prothero's shotgun—he hadn't got a rifle with him.

* * *

It was found afterwards, by the tracks, that the tigress had picked them up almost at once, had followed them stealthily for some way and had then slipped round and got in front of them at a place where a high bank overlooked the path and there had waited. She let the Ghond go by and then jumped down on Prothero. In her spring she pushed his heavy pith helmet or *topee* over his face and this probably saved his scalp from her claws. Her weight knocked him over and he fell with a crash, and she then sank her great eye-teeth, as big as your thumb, into each side of his neck and picked him up and started dragging him away.

STRAW BEESKEP-MAKING

Written and Illustrated by NORMAN WYMER

POSSIBLY no country craft had so nearly reached the point of extinction in the last 50 years as that of the straw beeskep-maker. It was once thriving. Bees lived in skeps long before the more elaborate wooden hives were thought of, and it is possible that, until the arrival of the hive, they had never known any other kind of home ever since bees were started in this country. Throughout the centuries, a skep or two of bees has been the feature of many a cottager's home, and, until recent years, it was common to see these attractive straw domes dotted among the apple trees in the back garden of the humbler cottage home.

The skeps were usually made by the cottager himself, who found the work a pleasant pastime at the end of a day's work in the fields. At first he would make the hives only for private use, perhaps, for such of his friends as were less

In many cases they learnt the craft in childhood as their natural heritage. The old beeskep-maker sitting at work by his cottage door was a constant source of pleasure to the average village child and, as time went on, he would be allowed to do some of the more simple jobs until, by the time he had reached his teens, many a child could make a skep of a sort.

Thus has the craft of beeskep-making been handed down. But in the years preceding this war it had almost died out, until the number of makers left could probably be counted on the fingers of the hands.

The development of beekeeping to its present standard, far from bringing about an increase in the demand for straw skeps, nearly ended the craft. Modern standards demanded more modern housing arrangements; skeps gave way to hives.

Fortunately, however, some beekeepers remained faithful to the old-fashioned skeps,

and certainly one of the most important, for each split strand—known as the split—is used for binding the straw.

Thus, it is important to split the finest possible strands, and to keep them of even thickness throughout. Each stick must be split into four strands, or more if possible. The straw, too, has to be carefully chosen—only long strands being suitable—and the day before it is to be used it must be slightly damped by being laid on the ground and sprinkled with water by hand.

To start the skep, straw is first bound with a split, and then wound round a small circular block of wood to which it is then nailed (Fig. 2). This will eventually form the centre of the top of the skep. For circle after circle the split is bound over the straw and threaded through the previous row, each row becoming slightly larger in circumference than the one before (Fig. 3).

After a few rows, the craftsman begins to



1.—PROBABLY THE HARDEST PART OF THE BEESKEP-MAKER'S CRAFT—SPLITTING THE " SPLITS "

Soon, however, he might find himself building up a small spare-time business. The more industrious, making more of the skeps than he wanted for himself, would find a ready sale for his work. It cost him little or nothing to do, for he cut his own sticks from the woods, and through working on a farm by day he could usually obtain sufficient straw. The low prices paid for skeps (they were sometimes sold for less than a shilling each) mattered little, for he worked for the love of it.

Thus, from the start the craft was essentially an individual one, and it has remained so. Except in one or two areas of Hertfordshire, skep-makers have seldom worked other than singly, or, at the most, in pairs.



2.—STARTING A SKEP BY WINDING STRAW BOUND WITH A SPLIT ROUND A WOODEN BLOCK

while others found them ideal for transporting bees. Thanks to this, a number of skep-makers have survived.

To-day, owing to the war, they are busy again. Jam and sugar rationing have caused a great development of beekeeping, yet the timber shortage makes the obtaining of wooden hives more difficult, and the few remaining skep-makers are finding a great demand for their work. As with many other crafts, there is a great shortage of skilled workers.

There can, I think, be few more interesting craftsmen than Mr. William Hill, of Camelsdale, on the borders of Sussex and Surrey.

Mr. Hill celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday recently, yet he is still busily engaged at the craft. He told me that he can neither read nor write, and that he learnt the craft of skep-making from an old woman when he was only nine. This means that he must have been making skeps since before 1870, although, naturally, he did not reach a market standard of craftsmanship until he was considerably older than nine.

In spite of his age, Mr. Hill has lost none of his skill, and since the revival of his craft he has had numerous requests to pass on his secrets to younger men.

While some skep-makers favour willow, Mr. Hill tells me that he prefers hazel boughs and wheat straw. The hazel is cut before the sap runs to prevent brittleness, and each bough is bent across the knee to test for suppleness. It is most important to select only sticks which are not likely to crack or snap.

Suitable sticks are next split by means of a sharp knife. The split is started with the knife and finished with the fingers only (Fig. 1). The thinness of the sticks makes this work delicate and tricky, and Mr. Hill tells me that this is probably the hardest part of the craft,



3.—THE SPLIT IS BOUND OVER THE STRAW AND THREADED THROUGH CIRCLE AFTER CIRCLE

exert a slight pulling pressure on his straw coil—thus bringing about the dome shape—increasing his pressure later to start the sides.

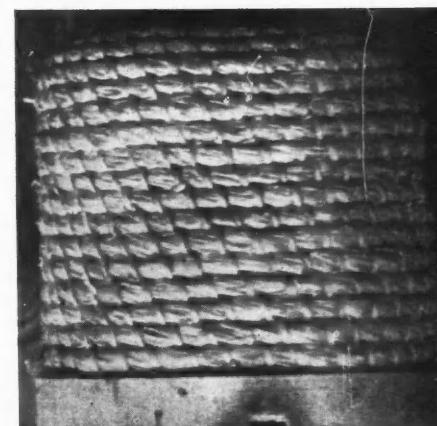
So tightly does the craftsman bind his straw that he has to make a hole with a boxwood peg before he can push his split through (Fig. 4). The tighter the work the better, for there must be no holes to let in the winter winds.

When the last circle of the skep is finished, the end few rows are nailed to a wooden hoop, in one part of which a slot has been cut (visible in Fig. 5) to act as a doorway through which the bees can enter and leave.

If you hold up a skep to the light, you will never see any trace of an air space, yet I am told that some of these craftsmen can turn out as many as 10 or 12 skeps a day.



4.—HOLES ARE MADE WITH A PEG FOR THE SPLITS TO BE PUSHED THROUGH



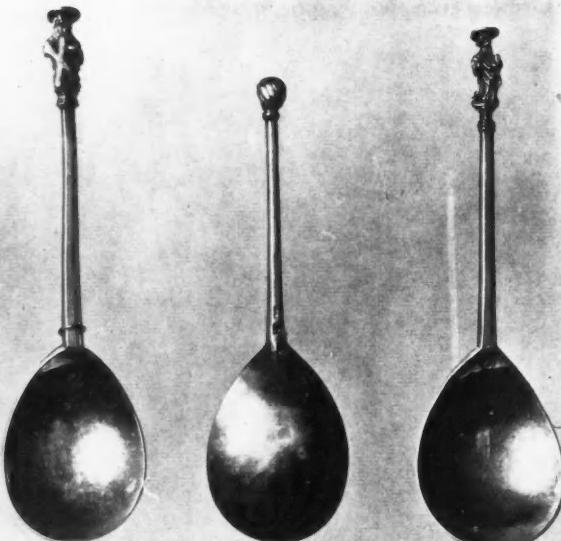
5.—NAILING THE LAST FEW ROWS TO A WOODEN HOOP COMPLETES THE SKEP

A SALE OF HISTORIC SILVER

By E. ALFRED JONES



2.—STEEPLE CUP, 1613-14.
Height 17 ins.



3.—(centre) EDWARD IV SPOON, 1481. Apostle Spoons : (left) one of a set of thirteen, 1607-8, and (right) a Henry VII Spoon, 1507-8



1.—SALT, 1599-1600. Height 7½ ins.; TAZZA, 1579-80. Height 5 ins., diameter 6 ins.; CUP, 1611-12. Height 6½ ins.

AT Christie's sale on June 9 and 10 some highly satisfactory prices were obtained in the rising market for several collectors' specimens of old English silver in strong competition. Apart from spoons, to be mentioned later, one of the first pieces in point of date was an Elizabethan cup or tazza of the year 1579-80 sold for the high figure of £1,050, which appears to have come from the late Duke of Cambridge's sale (Fig. 1, centre). This is two years later than the very similar example by the same master goldsmith, using as his distinctive mark his initials H C and a hand grasping a hammer, illustrated in the writer's privately printed catalogue of the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's collection. The same mark is on a cup, 1574-5, in a Welsh church.

Most of the cups of this fashion now extant were wrought between 1570 and 1590, though one as late as 1619-20 is in the church of St. Werburg at Bristol. A characteristic feature of most of these cups is an embossed medallion of a Roman warrior enclosed in a circular frame in the centre. Several such cups have been given by pious donors from their family plate to their parish churches for sacred purposes. A notable instance of such a benefaction is in the little church of St. Gredifael, Penmynydd, Anglesey, the native place of the ancestors of the Tudor sovereigns, which is of the early date of 1570-1, but was not given by the donor, Coningesby Williams, until 1707. Two more cups of this design, both of the date 1577-8, are preserved in churches as widely separated as Baschurch in Shropshire and St. Mabe in Cornwall.

Another variety has engraved medallions, but this is rarer.

Different in form were two Elizabethan cups with engraved decoration. The first was a delightful little one of the early date 1561-2, with the interesting but unidentified maker's mark of S within a sun in splendour, sold for the high sum of £500 (Fig. 4). More usual in form and decoration was a Communion cup of the same date, 1570, as the order of the Goldsmiths' Company of London to the Archbishop of York requesting him to suffer no Communion cup to be used in any parish but only such as be "touched" with the leopard's head crowned (Fig. 5, right). The price obtained for it was £230.

In the Lockett sale

of silver at Christie's in April of last year a late James I example (1613-14) of the bell-shaped salts popular between 1580 and 1613, illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE of September 4, was sold for £340. An important salt of earlier date (1599-1600) and of different decoration realised the higher figure of £500 in this sale (Fig. 1, left). The competition was keen for a James I (1613-14) steeple cup, doubtless because of the unusual decoration on the cover and body of embossed animals—a fox, hare, hounds and others, which sold for £750 (Fig. 2). A delightful Jacobean cup, appropriately chased with vines, and supported on a slender baluster stem on a splayed foot, two years earlier, reached the satisfactory figure of £350 (Fig. 1, right). It is of the same elegant form as the wine cup of 1614-15 given for sacramental purposes to the remote church of Llanrhychwyn, in the mountains of Caernarvonshire, and is by the same skilful goldsmith. Would that his name, hidden under the conjoined initials of A B, were known—a mark found by the writer on several cups of rare interest, such as the Champernowne cup, of 1602-3, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and several steeple cups, including one in the Kremlin at Moscow, not to mention other James I cups. One more Elizabethan piece must be mentioned, a good specimen of a beaker, chased with a band of strapwork and arabesques of the date 1586-7, sold for the very high price of £480 (Fig. 5, centre).

Some plain goblet-like cups of interest were included in the sale, among which was one of the year 1635-6 by the same goldsmith as some small Charles I plates, 1639-40, at one time in the Imperial Collection of Russia, sold in London some years ago. This sold well for £320 (Fig. 5, left).

An impressive pair of plain and massive Scottish tankards aroused the interest of collectors north of the Tweed. Their maker in 1685 was the well-known Edinburgh goldsmith James Cockburne and for them, after much competition, £1,800 was paid (Fig. 6). Among other rare items were a pair of silver-gilt scent-bottles, octagonal in form, 1683-4, unusual in that they were chased with the exotic Chinese decoration indulged in by London goldsmiths between about 1665 and 1690; they may have been part of a toilet service. For these the sum of £125 was got (Fig. 4). Their maker's mark is three storks, as stamped on a fine pair of flagons, 1685-6, in the possession of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bt., and a toilet mirror, 1689-90, belonging to the Rev. Lord Byron. Another piece chased in the same "Chinese" manner was a fine porringer and cover, 1644-5, of particular interest for the inscription engraved in contemporary style: "The Gyft o ye owners of ye Speedwell." It realised £310. The admirable work of the Huguenot goldsmith, Augustine Courtauld, was represented by a kettle and stand, 1735-6, which was sold for £410.

A Charles II toilet service sent to the sale by Lord Claud Hamilton was sold for

£950 and a Russian toilet service of the date 1839, from Mr. H. T. de Vere Clifton, for the surprisingly high price of £1,800. It was made for the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander, afterwards Emperor Alexander II as a wedding present to his sister, the Grand Duchess Marie, upon her marriage to Maximilian de Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Considerable interest was evoked by the large display of Apostle, seal-top and other spoons. The *piece de résistance* was the spoon of the short reign of Edward IV with a spiral-cone top, stamped with the date-letter for 1481-2, the only known spoon of this reign. After much spirited bidding it was sold for the great sum of £1,300. Would that it were possible to assign as the maker one George

one manor house

CLECTORS' QUESTIONS

A NEW "Country Life" Feature

EVERY year readers of "Country Life" send us many questions on matters that specially concern the connoisseur and the collector—in particular on old silver, furniture, clocks and pictures.

It is clear from our correspondence that the war, far from suppressing interest in such things, has actually increased it, and we have therefore made special arrangements to meet it. Our panel of experts has been increased, and now embraces, we believe, the widest knowledge and experience available. We invite readers to submit their problems to its judgment, and we propose to publish a selection of the most interesting questions and answers at short intervals.

It must be emphasised that we cannot undertake valuations of any kind, and we specially ask readers not to send us their possessions: photographs, rubbings and full descriptions must suffice.

Questions should be addressed to the Editor, "Country Life," 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed if a reply by post is expected.

Willerby, of both London and York, appointed in 1464 goldsmith to Edward IV for life. A coincidence worthy of remembrance is that the spoon is of the same year as the celebrated Anathema cup at Pembroke College, Cambridge, the earliest piece of domestic plate with a date-letter now preserved. Bidding for other spoons was also keen. A fine Henry VII Apostle spoon with the figure of St. James the Less, 1507-8, realised £340, and a set of 13 James I Apostle spoons £1,000. The master spoon in this set was of the year 1607-8, as are ten of the Apostle spoons. Two others were by different makers.

As will be remembered, the earliest complete set of Apostle spoons of one date (1536-7) by one maker, was acquired by Mr. J. Pierpoint Morgan for the staggering price of £4,900 at Christie's in 1903.

The price of £800 was obtained for a pair of goblets, 1653-4, and the gratifying total for the two days' sale was £25,051.



4.—CUP, 1561-2. Height 4½ in.; TWO SCENT BOTTLES, 1683-4.
Height 5½ ins.



5.—CUP, 1635-6. Height 7 ins.; BEAKER, 1586-7. Height 6½ ins.; CUP, 1570-1.
Height 7½ ins.



6.—PAIR OF SCOTTISH TANKARDS, Edinburgh, by James Cockburne, 1685-6



1.—A CHARLES I MANOR HOUSE AND ITS FORECOURT

RHUAL, FLINTSHIRE

THE HOME OF COMMANDER
AND MRS. HUGH HEATON

Built by Evan Edwards, 1634, and in continuous descent ever since, a romantic association with George Washington is among the house's family connections

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

AMERICAN and English history are strangely entwined around this beautiful little Charles I house a mile or two out of Mold. The death, earlier this year, of Mrs. B. E. Philips, whose daughter now succeeds to Rhual, ended the nominal association of this remote Welsh home with George Washington. There are many places in Britain connected with Washington's ancestors in some way, but few if any so directly and intimately with himself; for the sister of that Colonel Philipse who emigrated to England, and aunt of Frederick Philipse who married the heiress

of Rhual, was the lovely and accomplished Mary Philipse whom Washington loved and courted as a young man. Her home, Philipsborough Manor, Yonkers, where they used to meet, still stands; Philipse portraits hang on the panelled walls; and here at Rhual is a single brick of the house. If the Philipses had stayed there they would be among the richest families in the world as the ground landlords of most of the city of Yonkers.

But, as his monument in Chester Cathedral has it, Colonel Frederick Philipse "opposed, at the Hazard of his Life, the late Rebellion in North America; and for this

faithful Discharge of his Duty, he was Proscribed, and his Estate, one of the largest in New York, was confiscated, by the Usurped Legislature of that Province." Possibly in tender memory of Mary Philipse, General Washington caused the house to be unharmed, as did the English from respect of its loyal owner. So to-day it stands essentially unaltered since the first Frederick Felysen built it about 1700, perhaps on land acquired in "New Amsterdam" when his father had come out from Bolswaert in Holland as a colonist. Mary, instead, married Colonel Roger Morris, an officer of General Braddock's staff, and in due course returned with him to live in old York; and her nephew succeeded to Rhual after marrying Henrietta Maria, daughter of Thomas Griffith of that place.

This lady's great-grandfather, Walter Griffith of Llanfyllin, Montgomery, in 1688 married Mary, the coheiress of Thomas Edwards of Rhual. Alterations made to the house about 1730 suggest that Thomas Edwards lived till about then and that it was her son who then inherited the place. It was certainly in his time, 1736, that his uncle Nehemiah Griffith—a man of letters and author of a forgotten poem called *The Leek*, according to the annotator of Pennant's *Tour*—erected the obelisk on Maes-Garmon relating in an inscription how the Britons at the Hallelujah Battle in A.D. 420, under their bishop St. Germain of Auxerre, here wiped out an invasion of Picts and Saxons:

Alleluia tertio repetitum exclamabant;
Hostile agmen terrore prostravit;
Triumphant
Hostibus fusis sine sanguine.

Rhual had been built by Mary Edwards's grandfather, Evan Edwards, who had been secretary to Richard Earl of Dorset. He added it to an older house, represented by the lower wing to the right in Fig. 1, where the family had lived from time immemorial. An admirable head and shoulders portrait of him (Fig. 8), traditionally ascribed to Van Dyck, is preserved in the house. It is more



2.—THE FRONT, WITH FORECOURT WALLS CRESTED WITH IRON PLATES SHAPED AS VASES OF FLOWERS

probably by Mytens, who painted many of the family at Knole. There are also portraits on panel of the Earl and his Countess, the celebrated Anne Clifford. Incidentally the annotator of Pennant (1883) refers to several family portraits by "Edward Collins and Gilbert Jackson," names unknown in the list of artists, but whose merits entitle them to a place among the more celebrated painters. They flourished about year 1632." I do not remember noting these pictures.

The Earl died in 1624. Miss Vickville West tells me that Edwards's name appears in a list of his household at Knole from 1613 to 1624, sitting in a comparatively humble place at the "parlour-table," not at the lord's. Subsequently Evan sat in Parliament for Carmarthen, a Cornish constituency. Evidently he was not at first ready to settle down on his Welsh estate, for Rhüal, according to a date inscribed on the (Georgian) chimneypiece in the hall (Fig. 4), was built in 1634. Subsequently his loyalty to the King was penalised by the confiscation of the estate, which was restored to him by letters patent at the Restoration.

The house is by no means typical of the neighbourhood, but, on the contrary, looks as though its design had been supplied by one of the more accomplished English masons, so nicely are its three-gabled fronts related to its compact plan and tidy roof. The entrance, framed by Tuscan columns and

entablature, is central, indicating that the designer was no longer bound by the mediæval tradition of the great hall with the entrance at one end but alive to the classical ideal of symmetry. But the builder seems to have got into difficulty with the bay windows, which are not quite central with the gables above them. The façades are divided horizontally by string-courses with a markedly classical projection and section. These do not appear on the back elevation and must have been added when the fronts were stuccoed between 1815-32. The walls are built of

brick, additional evidence that Edwards was an innovator in Wales and housed himself deliberately in an English style. The stucco facing prevents us from seeing if there was originally something else above the front door entablature, where the eye demands it—perhaps a pediment—and where the portal's cornice is suggestively at a slightly lower level than the lower string-course. A detail that gives some clue to the provenance of this accomplished design is the treatment of the windows in the gables, a tall middle light flanked by two low ones. It is found both at Kirby Hall and Rushton, buildings associated with John Thorpe (at least one of whose drawings includes such an arrangement), whence it was adopted by Yorkshire and Lancashire builders. Another feature, the origin of which may perhaps be traced to Edwards's years at Knole, is the rainwater-heads and pipes, beautiful examples of lead-work.

A great deal of the present distinction of Rhüal is due to the remarkable formal garden, one of the most perfectly preserved of its kind. In front of the house is a long forecourt, with stone piers and iron gate at the outer end (Fig. 1), and a high brick wall at each side. If the wall was originally carried across to the gate-piers, it was lowered when landscapes came into fashion—a supposition supported by the wrought-iron brackets supporting the piers, which are later in character. The forecourt is rather wider than the front, and, as the walls approach it, breasting the slope of a terrace (which may



3.—THE PARTERRE BESIDE THE FORECOURT



4.—THE HALL, AS REDECORATED ABOUT 1730



5.—COMMEMORATING THE HALLELUJAH VICTORY, A.D. 420
The obelisk on the hill opposite the house erected in 1736



6.—ONE OF THE ALCOVES, CRESTED WITH WROUGHT-IRON TULIPS,
AT THE HEAD OF THE FORECOURT



originally have been a true terrace with steps and balustrade), they curve inwards and form two brick alcoves (Fig. 6). These retain their original benches, and there are little niches in the wall for a mug of beer. Old lead flower vases crown the angle piers; and the top of the wall, between the alcoves and the house, is crested with iron plates (Fig. 2), cast to symbolise vases of flowers, a rare if not unique ornament. On the apex of each alcove symbolism is replaced by naturalism in an exquisite wrought-iron spray of tulips (Fig. 6).

To the left of the forecourt is a formal plot, with box-edged beds and a fountain set in gravel; probably of 19th-century date but preserving an original parterre of similar type. At the end of this, away from the house, is a yew "room," a little lawn surrounded against the boundary wall by huge yew hedges, the trees closely planted. Originally the hedges were, no doubt, only some 6 or 7 ft. high and enclosed, perhaps, a rose garden. Behind the house the ground rises steeply to a bowling alley at the top; the whole slope may have been terraced originally. Evans had probably not made the garden before the Civil War; its character suggests its having been laid out soon after his recovery of Rhual in 1660.

On the farther side of the house is a large kitchen court merging into older farm buildings picturesquely grouped round a square yard—among them an old cruck barn (Fig. 7)—and one of the most beautifully kept kitchen gardens it has been my pleasure to see. Its high state of productivity, for commercial war-time food production, is largely due to Miss P. Shakerley of the Women's Land Army, the late Mrs. Philips's cousin.

When the Griffiths succeeded the Edwardses, they evidently modernised the interior. The most effective room is the hall (Fig. 4). It is lit by the bay and another window at the side, and by a wide mullioned window at its end. This was no doubt the original arrangement, with the entrance door facing the staircase door, but the entry no longer partitioned from the hall by a mediæval screen. The staircase, in the middle of the back of the house, is Evan Edwards's original oak carpentry (Fig. 11), and a particularly fine instance of its kind. Above the hall, the drawing-room has similar but higher windows. It was redecorated plainly in the eighteenth century, and contains some good pictures of that period, including Mrs. Griffith by Reynolds.

She was Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles Clarke, an Exchequer judge, whose portrait and that of his wife probably by Richardson hang in architectural frames in the hall (Fig. 4). Her marriage to the last Thomas Griffith of Rhual brought an interesting connection for the family, represented now by some admirable Clarke portraits. Besides the judge and his wife there is a delightful old couple (Fig. 9), he in a snuff-coloured coat and she in grey and lemon figured taffeta with her reading-glasses beside her and her finger in a leather-bound book, most likely the Bible. He is Mr. Alured Clarke, of Godmanchester, who died in 1744 aged 86, and his second wife Ann Trimwell, daughter of the rector of Abbots Ripton, Huntingdonshire, who died in 1755 aged 88, father and mother of Judge Clarke who died in 1755, and of the Very Rev. Alured Clarke, Dean of Exeter (died 1742). No artist's signature can be seen, but the execution is uncommonly skilful and sensitive.

The Judge's son, brother of Mrs. Griffith, became Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke, commanding the troops who annexed Cape Colony in 1794, Commander-in-Chief Bengal Presidency 1797, and Commander-in-Chief India 1798-1801. The superb full-length portrait of him (Fig. 10) by Tilly Kettle shows him as a youngish man and in the background an Indian landscape with a camp at the foot of two hills, one crowned by a castle.

The Field-Marshal, as he was made at William IV's coronation, built a house at

(Left) 7.—A BARN OF EARLY CRUCK CONSTRUCTION



8.—EVAN EDWARDS, BUILDER OF RHÜAL

Brynbellan, above Rhüal, where he resided. He had married an actress, Kitty Hunter. The union, though recognised by the Church, was not, apparently, by his family, as she did not live with him in the country. He died in 1832, but not before he had proved himself the Good Uncle of the Rhüal family.

Edwin, the last male Griffith of Rhüal,

his nephew, was killed at Waterloo, after which Rhüal was sold for division among the Griffiths sisters. In 1832, however, the Field-Marshal bought it back for Colonel Frederick Charles Philips (the final "e" was dropped at this time), son of his niece Henrietta Maria Griffith and another veteran of Waterloo. Exactly a century after Water-

loo, the last male Philips, Lieutenant-Colonel B. E. Philips, was also killed in action, on Gallipoli. It is to his daughter, and her husband Commander Hugh Heaton, that Rhüal has now passed through the female line for the third time since Evan Edwards returned from Knole to rebuild the old home of his fathers so beautifully.

9.—MR. AND MRS. ALURED CLARKE, *circa* 1740.10.—FIELD-MARSHAL SIR ALURED CLARKE
As a young man (1770?), by Tilly Kettle11.—THE STAIRCASE
Splendid carpentry of 1634

A NATIONAL GALLERY OF SPORTING PICTURES?



By HUGH McCausland

A RECENT sale of a portrait of a gentleman on a grey horse by Ben Marshall, for a sum little short of £3,000, has thrown light on the increasing interest in sporting art and served, at the same time, as a reminder that the oft-mooted suggestion of a National Gallery of Sporting Pictures has, as yet, borne no fruit.

Appreciation of English sporting painting, as an art in itself, for long confined to a few and rather disparaged by art critics in general, who have been too apt to condemn the art itself from personal dislike of the subject, has made great strides. Ben Marshall himself, hardly less admirable as a painter of men's portraits than of those of horses, is an illustrative case; for it is not so long since his work, little appreciated, could be bought very cheaply, and it is largely due to the early enterprise of a firm of art dealers that the change has come about.

The nation, as typified by its public galleries, so far has done little toward furthering this form of painting, though Stubbs and Marshall have been recognised by the National and Tate Galleries.

The subject, it can be claimed, is important enough and big enough to deserve a gallery of its own; one in which representative works could be collected as a record of a highly characteristic and important phase of English life, a phase which in some branches is waning towards extinction and in others, as in coaching, cocking and hawking, is almost a legend of the past.

Were a list of, say, one hundred English painters of the sporting scene, both portraiture and illustrative, from Francis Barlow, of the seventeenth century, to artists of modern times to be drawn up, it would contain only a fraction of the names worthy of consideration.

The manner of the earlier painters of the rather wooden rocking-horse-like horses, Wootton, Seymour, Spencer and the Sartorius family, is no longer despised but rather accepted as an attractive and a decorative record leading to Stubbs's closer study of equine anatomy and more successful painting; to be followed by the horse portraits of Marshall and his pupil, John Ferneley, of Abraham Cooper, J. F. Herring and a host of others, bringing us through the era of Sir Francis Grant and of Landseer—whose straightforward sporting pictures had a merit not to be dimmed by the present unpopularity of his more fanciful work—and the long catalogue of Victorian portraitists, to the animated horse studies of the late Lynwood Palmer.

In the sphere of sporting illustration, too, outstanding present-day practitioners are the successful followers of John Sturgess and G. D. Giles, who earlier had carried on the tradition of the Alkens, the Wollenhams, the Pollards and of Cooper Henderson.

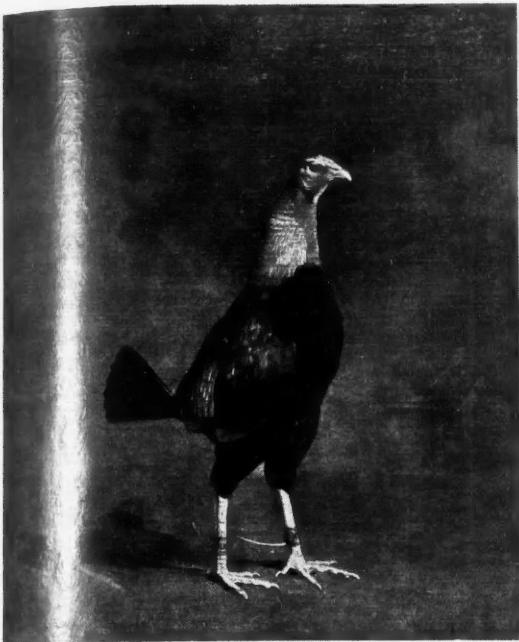
The privilege of studying the fascinating panorama of English sporting history, both surviving and extinct, thus depicted in the original works of old and modern sporting masters, hung side by side, would be open to all, rather than confined to the favoured few who have glimpses of the great privately-owned collections, like those at Windsor, Welbeck and Lowther; the Woolavington and Dunn Gardiner collections and, further afield, the fine galleries that have been amassed in America.

One of the more important functions of such a public collection would be assuring the retention in the country of their origin of at least a representative nucleus of sporting pictures, before the long-continued and ever-continuing flow of export takes all the best of them abroad to those countries which for long

(Top left) STUBBS. RACEHORSES AT EXERCISE IN GOODWOOD PARK
(The Duke of Richmond and Gordon)

(Centre) W. BARRETT, R. R. REINAGLE AND SAWREY GILPIN. SHOOTING IN NADILE FOREST; HAWES WATER IN THE DISTANCE
(Viscount Ullswater)

(Left) BEN MARSHALL. THE ROYAL HUNT
Painted in Windsor Great Park. (Brig.-General Howard-Vyse)



(Left) BEN MARSHALL. THE TRIMMED COCK
(Mr. Felix Leach)

(Right) THE GAMEKEEPER.
AT ERTHIG,
DENBIGH-
SHIRE
(Anon., 1791)

have shown a better appreciation of their worth than our own.

When, not long since, it was announced that the important collection of the late Sir Abe Bailey was destined for South Africa, it was suggested that, had there been a suitably appreciative sporting gallery for their reception, these fine pictures might have remained at home.

Whether such a gallery should contain original paintings only, or whether fine examples of the enormous number of prints after the more representative artists—forming an endless, fascinating and ever-popular study in them-

selves—should be included, particularly in cases where the original paintings have been lost sight of, or have gone abroad, would be one of the many problems for the decision of those with the necessary interest, enthusiasm and knowledge to formulate the scheme.

A time when all the talk for the future is of reconstruction and change, rather than of perpetuation and survival, may or may not be the most favourable for forwarding the suggestion of the need for a National Gallery of Sporting Pictures. But there is no doubt that



the need exists, and is becoming more widely realised, for some sort of public collection which will perpetuate, with varying artistic merit, no doubt, but with unvarying interest, the absorbing story of English sport, with all its intriguing side issues of relationship with the histories of many families and with agriculture, set against the changing background of the country scene.



SIR G. CHALMERS. WILLIAM ST. CLAIR OF ROSLIN
(The Royal Company of Archers)



J. F. HERRING. LOTTERY, WINNER OF THE FIRST GRAND NATIONAL, 1839. Jem Mason up. (Mr. F. Banks)

THE TURN: A Golf Commentary

THE future historian of the war will doubtless fix on some one tremendous event as its turning-point.

We are at present too near it to judge exactly when and where it came, though we are convinced, in a good hour be it spoken, that it has come. So, to compare the infinitely small with the infinitely great, nearly every golf match has a turning-point, and to those who have to report it, if it has not got one it ought to have and we must needs invent the best one we can. The turn itself, the half-way house at the end of the ninth hole, often provides such a point, in so far as it has on most of us a definite mental effect. If we are several holes down there we realise with painful clarity that now or never we must make an effort. If, without playing downright badly, we have yet been messing and muddling about and letting the strokes slip, the turn seems to give us a chance of pulling ourselves together. There is no reason why we should not have done so at an earlier hole, but the sensation of turning over a new leaf comes to us pungently on the tenth teeing ground.

* * *

This feeling is peculiarly strong on a course which in the elder fashion goes more or less straight out and back again. We have our noses set for home, for one thing, and, for another, the wind changes. If we have toiled out against it the fact that it will now become an ally instead of an enemy is eminently cheering, and the further fact that it will help our adversary, even as it will us, does not notably impair our cheerfulness. If the converse is the case the necessity of facing the wind may have a steady effect, impressing on us the simple but valuable lesson of not hitting too hard. Again, and this is the most heartening of all, there is the blessed change from the cross wind we hate and fear to that which we love. To most people a wind which blows from their left and partially against them is thoroughly detestable while the opposite is delectable. Once the wind is helpful and from the right, their swing takes on a new dash and confidence. They turn hips and shoulders far more freely; they stand boldly out to the right knowing that the wind will rectify any little error in that direction; they can scarcely be recognised as the same cramped and uncomfortable players who were painfully trying to steer their way clear of trouble on the outward road.

I know no links where this change puts new heart into us more palpably than the old course at St. Andrews. It has been the hardest of hard work all the way to the seventh, the High Hole out, with plenty of room on the left no doubt but yet with the ball always whipping round towards the whins which "prowl and prowl around" on the right. After the interlude of the loop is over and if we have not met with any grave disaster in Strath or the Hill bunker, we step on to the twelfth tee radiant and as it were new-born. There is some of the most testing golf in the world still to be encountered, but with the Guardbridge wind to aid us, at least we will look Fate bravely between the eyes. Hitherto we have been crouching timidly and prayerfully over the ball; now, in the words of an old friend of mine, we will stand up to it and give it one. We have taken the powder and, win or lose, at least we will enjoy the jam.

The modern architectural fashion of two loops of nine holes radiating from the clubhouse, has a vast deal to be said for it in many ways. It allows twice as many players to start their rounds without undue waiting; it provides greater varieties of wind and does away with that long and sometimes dreary flog against it. But as far as psychology is concerned, if that be not too solemn a word for our little fads and fancies, it deprives us of something. We still talk of the turn, but it is no longer the turn in a literal sense and does not produce quite the same pleasing illusion of putting our errors behind us and making a fresh start.

I have no doubt that I might give many instances from golfing history in which a sudden and surprising change has come over a match or a scoring round after the ninth hole; but I

By BERNARD DARWIN

can only recall one which is particularly memorable.

It comes from Taylor's first round at Deal in 1909 when he won his fourth Open Championship and so caught up Vardon and Braid. He has something to say about it in his autobiographical book, of which I wrote the other day, and quotes from my account written at the time. I needed very little reminding, however, for the round is graven on my memory, not indeed in minute detail but in a series of broad general effects. I believe I saw the whole of it and the first nine holes were agonising. Everything went just wrong; it was a case of what I called earlier "messing and muddling," and by the time J. H. had reached the turn he had taken 41 strokes, which would never do. He, himself, refers to his play as "sluggish," but his demeanour was not sluggish; it was rather suggestive of bottled lightning and I would not have spoken to him for any conceivable sum of money. Then at the tenth hole down went a putt for three and the turn had come with a vengeance. From that point he was magnificent and came home in 33; not quite so overpowering as a 33 on the modern Deal, but desperately good. Moreover that three was not merely a turning-point for the one round but for four rounds. After that J. H. could hardly get away from his 74s. In the afternoon he beat that figure by one stroke and led the field: next day he stuck to it like glue and with two more 74s won by six strokes from Braid and Tom Ball.

* * *

I have been talking about the inspiring results of reaching the turn, but they can be disconcerting too. This is especially so, I fancy, in medal rounds. The average golfer starts out in a scoring competition with the belief, either openly expressed or hidden in his heart's recesses, that he is pretty sure, sooner or later and generally sooner, to make a fool of himself. He is so convinced of this that when he makes a decent beginning, and even when he reels off several holes in blameless figures, he is not unduly puffed up, nor does he count his chickens before they are hatched. That certainty of doing something insane may not be so acutely present

to his mind but it has not been permanently banished; he takes the goods that the gods have given him, without expecting the continuance of such favours. Thus with a comparatively light heart and perhaps without knowing his score exactly, he reaches the turn. At that point he cannot refrain from adding up his figures or, if he does, his partner will add them up for him, and then it flashes across him that he has a good chance of winning, that he has only to come home steadily and not make his usual mess of the fourteenth, etc., etc. There is, as we know, a tide in the affairs of men and that is the moment when it is dreadfully likely to turn the wrong way.

* * *

Looking through an ancient golfing diary of mine I came across a really tragic example of a disastrous turn. I was playing 4½ years ago at Ashdown Forest with a much-loved uncle who died only the other day at the age of 93. I was in the habit of giving him a stroke a hole, which was not as a rule an excessive allowance, but on this occasion he outrageously reached the turn in 39, which was by several strokes better than he had ever done before, and was seven up. And yet my diary, which was most accurately and punctiliously kept, informs me that the match was halved. That terrific outgoing had been altogether too much for him, but I must say in looking back that it was rather ungenerous of me not to let him scrape home by at least one hole. Let us hope that I tried but the heather defeated my well-meant efforts. At any rate a year later I see he won by 7 and 6. That served me right, but it could never atone for the waste of the 39 which was always at once proudly and sadly recalled.

When courses consisted quite as often of 9 holes as of 18 the turn was a more marked event even than it is now. Players often made a deliberate pause there, as did the gentleman, in some ancient decision of the Rules Committee, who temporarily desisted from his round and "called for a cup of wine" at the clubhouse, with, I am afraid, an ensuing disqualification. I confess that I have often done the same thing at Worlington, and if I ever play there again I shall unhesitatingly demand a cup of something at the turn, no matter what the psychological effect.

VEGETABLES FOR SUMMER SOWING

AMONG the changes that have taken place in kitchen-garden practice during the last few years, perhaps the most important is that which has occurred in the extension of the sowing period for the majority of vegetable crops. Normally restricted in the past to spring and autumn the sowing time has now been extended to cover the greater part of the year in order to meet the present demand for intensive production.

The practice has everything in its favour and nothing against it and is likely to remain as part of the established routine in every well-managed garden when the demands of war conditions have ceased to apply to vegetable production. By careful attention to choice of varieties and proper management a great many crops can be brought to maturity from sowings made during the next few weeks, a practice which was thought impossible a few years ago. These will come into use during the late autumn, winter and early spring and thus fill the gap in supplies between the normal spring and autumn sown crops.

With peas, for example, it has been the practice in recent years in many of our large gardens to make successional sowings until late July to maintain a supply of fresh pods, but the procedure is still to be adopted where necessary. It is true that the success of peas from summer sowings, in the south at least, depends a great deal on the weather, but generally speaking the experiment is well worth while and as a crop to follow early potatoes, peas are in four seasons out of five a success.

Only the early varieties such as Kelvedon Wonder or William Hurst should be chosen for

the purpose, and if due attention is paid to watering, staking and dusting with sulphur against mildew, they are fairly certain to do well. The main point in their culture is to make certain that the seedlings do not suffer from lack of moisture. Germination is usually rapid owing to the warmth of the soil, and if the seedlings have ample moisture they soon become established. It is wise policy, therefore, especially if the weather be dry, to soak the trench thoroughly a few hours before sowing, and sprinkle some lawn mowings over the surface after sowing to conserve the moisture.

Much the same procedure should be adopted with turnips, for which a shady site is preferable. Fortnightly sowings will maintain a supply of fresh young roots which will be quite successful if the plants are thinned early and dusted occasionally with Derris—a pepper dust to check the turnip beetle.

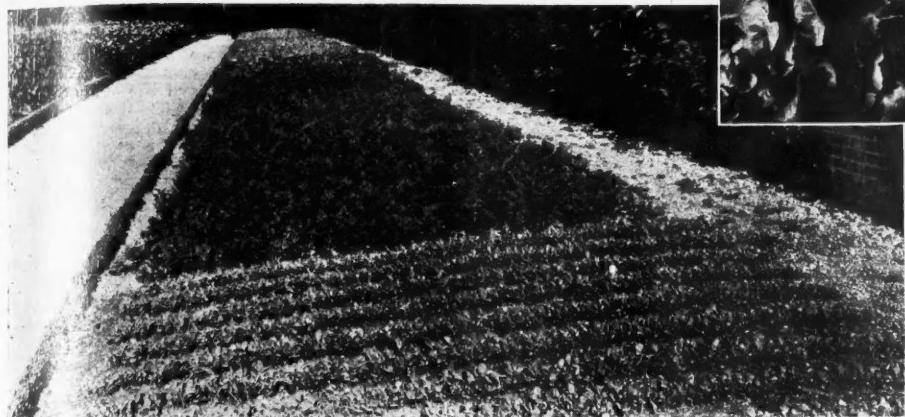
A late sowing of parsnips can be made in the same way and a supply of small young roots will be obtained in late September. These young roots about the length of a pencil are tender and delicious and are to be preferred to the enormous elongated specimens which are often not coarse and stringy.

Both beet and carrot do well from summer sowings. With the former round and long varieties can be sown. The globe kinds mature quickly, being ready for use in the autumn, while the long varieties can be stored for winter requirements. For late sowings of carrots one of the quick-maturing varieties should be chosen such as Early Horn, Early Market or Perfect Gem. The thinning of these will provide young roots and the remainder can be left to

mature in due course. With both these crops thin and very shallow sowing should be the rule. Until the war, swedes never found much favour in southern gardens, being regarded more as a farm crop. In the north, however, they have always been grown in gardens for winter supplies, and during the last three years they have found favour among an increasing number of southern gardeners. They are a valuable root crop for winter use, as they keep in sound

that can be chosen, Harbinger, Flower of Spring, Ellam's Early and Springtide being some of the most reliable.

If obtainable occasional sowings should be made of the small white Pearl Pickler onions



condition for a long period and will thrive with little attention. In most winters they can be left in the open ground, being lifted as required, but in very severe weather it is as well to lift the roots and store them in a shed or shallow clamp. A sowing can be made during the next two or three weeks with a variety like Prizetaker, which makes quite a sizeable root but not too much top, an advantage where space is limited.

No other group of vegetables offers more material for winter diet than the brassica tribe, and among these savoys, broccoli, purple sprouting, cauliflower and kales can still be sown during the next few weeks. With this late sowing it is safer to drill these in and not transplant, as transplanting may cause a severe check if the weather is dry. Sow thinly where the plants are to remain, and thin out to about 18 ins. apart with 2½ to 3 ft. between the rows, taking a crop of carrots or round beet from the space between.

A sowing of a cauliflower of a variety like Pioneer will give a crop by mid-September if the plants have rich soil and good treatment. Of the kales, Asparagus, Labrador and the green curled varieties can all be sown, as well as the variety called Hungry Gap, a useful tall-growing sort that will stand up to the hardest of winter weather.

About the middle of next month the cabbages for next spring should be sown. It is good policy to sow on a well-cultivated border, watering the drill thoroughly an hour or two before sowing and applying a covering of lawn mowings afterwards to conserve surface moisture. There are any number of varieties

during late summer, as they mature quickly and give a useful crop of delicious little onions about the size of large marbles in about two months from sowing. They are best sown rather thickly in a shallow drill and a short 10 to 15 ft. row will give ample supplies for pickling and salads.

For other winter salading, lettuce, endive and chicory should all be sown within the next week or two. A sowing of All the Year Round and Iceberg lettuce will provide a crop by late September, while for further succession make a sowing of Black-seeded Bath Cos, Arctic and Hardy Green Hammersmith, all of which will provide welcome fresh supplies during the winter. If the weather is severe, they will be quite safe under the protection of cloches.

For some reason or other both endive and chicory have never been very popular in gardens, although they are or were always to be found on the menus of good restaurants. They are both valuable salatings for the winter and early spring, and in these days when every change in the diet is welcome they are well worth growing. When there is not much room the best endive to sow is the Round-leaved or Batavian, which can be used for a longer period than the curled kinds and is free from the rather bitter flavour characteristic of the curled varieties. Sow

THE ROUND-LEAVED OR BATAVIAN ENDIVE. An excellent winter salading, seed of which can be sown now

(Left) LATE SOWING OF CARROTS AND TURNIPS TO MAINTAIN SUPPLIES DURING THE AUTUMN

both kinds on an outside border, thinning out the plants to 9 ins. apart, and transplanting the thinnings, which will give a later crop if required. When the plants are fully grown they can be lifted from the open and put in a cold frame where they will keep in good condition for two months or so.

The best chicory to sow is the Brussels or Whitloof variety which produces a solid head when forced, and was the kind imported from Belgium before the war during the late winter and early spring. Seed should be sown in the same way as lettuce or endive, the plants being thinned out when large enough to about 9 ins. apart. At the end of the season when the foliage has gone, the roots, which resemble nothing so much as a short parsnip, can be lifted and stored. A few can be removed for forcing, which can be carried out under the staging in a greenhouse. G. C. TAYLOR.



(Above) THE MOSS CURLED VARIETIES OF ENDIVE, seed of which can be sown in the same way as lettuce, the plants being thinned out to 9 ins. apart. In the late autumn when fully grown, the plants can be lifted and given the protection of a cold frame.



(Left) A BED OF SPRING CABBAGE PLANTED OUT IN LATE SEPTEMBER ON THE GROUND FROM WHICH ONIONS HAVE BEEN LIFTED. Sowings of spring cabbage should be made in the next few weeks

CORRESPONDENCE

AGRICULTURAL COTTAGES

SIR.—It would seem a misfortune that at a crisis in the battle for the amenities of life, paper restrictions should limit the circulation of a weekly that has done more than any other periodical to keep the tradition of shapely building and the right use of material to produce such buildings, as an essential of civilised life.

As an early supporter of your efforts may I be allowed to make a few observations on the Government's proposals now initiated for housing the agricultural worker. The drift of so many of the urban population to the rural areas from necessity rather than choice may result in a larger proportion of these emigrants deciding to remain for their improved health and happiness.

Arduous as an agricultural life must always be, they may see such a life as a better one for their children with the increasing need for labour in the future. They associate vaguely

in all building. Here is a way of getting cheap labour and getting educated builders made by teaching them how to harness the mechanical forces at our disposal and standardising materials into recognised forms of beauty.

They could be shown how all the débris from our devastated towns could be used as material for the surface and basis of any cottages and how to reinforce with all the old iron which still lies about unused.

In many counties thatch is an ideal covering and, as we are growing rye straw, the art of the perfect roof for agricultural buildings might well be revived and taught. Incidentally I am told this material has stood well under the incendiary bomb owing to its great thickness, which increases with age and recoating.

The only real problem is the windows and doors, since wood at the moment is needed for war activities. These might well be standardised completely, as the number required for each cottage type varies negligibly. One firm in each area could turn

manner in which the driver handles the ten ribbons."

I wonder what Mr. Lionel Edwards would say about this? As will be seen by the drawing, every horse is connected by rein to the driver.

I know of a case of full-grown elephants being driven in tandem to pull a small two-wheeled cart, but that was more ludicrous than difficult. But driving 40-in-hand takes a bit of doing, I imagine!—A. G. WADE (Major), Benley, Hampshire.

A VANDYCK SELF PORTRAIT AT EVERSLY

SIR.—Arising out of my reference to a self portrait by Van Dyck at Eversley Manor, and formerly at Bramshill, the property of Sir Anthony Cope, Bt., in my article on that house in the issue of March 26, Mr. Jules S. Bache, of New York, has written "to register my protest, very mildly" at the wording of the reference, which, in his opinion, should have included the word "replica" or "copy." Mr. Bache possesses the generally accepted original of this

thank him for drawing my and English readers' attention to his possession of the Grafton portrait.—CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

JERSEY TIGER AT PLYMOUTH

SIR.—On April 15 last, which was a very warm sunny day, I was gratified by the sight of a specimen of the Jersey tiger moth near the Central Park at Plymouth, which I believe is the first recorded example seen here. It was of the pale yellowish orange underwing variety which has apparently developed in this damper climate at the expense of the scarlet-coloured type in France and Switzerland where it may often be seen on the wing flying in the bright sun with a slow fluttering flight, as it is presumably a protected species, obnoxious to birds, like its beautiful relative the cinnabar moth which is such a conspicuous feature in the streets of Plymouth in June and July. I saw a specimen of the typical form at Newton Abbot five or six years ago. It first appeared at



DRIVING FORTY-IN-HAND: THE APOLLONICON

See letter "A Circus of 1857"

such a life with homesteads such as your journal has always illustrated. The village buildings they instinctively like they associate with their age—as something to be enjoyed in their retirement and unproductive except at great cost—a mere pictorial pleasure.

The materials and craftsmanship which produce what is known as the "old-world cottage" are certainly not available at this crisis—but this is no reason why the national type should not have some relation to the shape of things as understood by the artist mind.

In the last war every type of cottage building was sampled, mainly on a question of cost, with results that can still be seen and profited by. The cost per cottage never reached £500, and experiments resulted in quite decent cottages at far less. With all this experience we are now told that a figure averaging £700 is the minimum and £900 the maximum.

According to the late Professor Lethaby—*Building and Farming*—the two A's, agriculture (he put it first) and architecture are the two arts that have most influenced the world. We are harnessing Macaulay's schoolboy to the plough in his holidays; why not teach him how to build under the direction of an accomplished architect? Labour is the chief item

the lot out by machinery in a few weeks.

All this organising of materials need not result in any unpleasant uniformity if the varying sites were properly studied, and the units considered in relation to the ground and varied accordingly. Here it is that the trained eye of the architect is required—the artist must be in command if agriculture is to be the art that Virgil visualised. "Wielder of the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man."—P. MORLEY HORDER, East Meon, Hampshire.

A CIRCUS OF 1857

SIR.—In 1857 there arrived in England from America a wonderful travelling circus. It made a most successful tour of the northern and Midland towns. A contemporary account of this great circus states:

"The towns visited were entered by a procession of horses, carriages, etc., heretofore unmatched, even by American candidates for public patronage in this country."

The United States Circus, as it is called, included a musical chariot or Apollonicon, drawn by forty cream-coloured horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. P. Paul. The noblemen and gentlemen of the Guards who kept drags will no doubt be delighted with the forty-in-hand and the dexterous

famous portrait, formerly in the Dukes of Grafton's collection at Euston, and belonging to their ancestor the Earl of Arlington when Evelyn noticed it in 1677.

The reference in question reads as follows, "a self portrait probably dating from Van Dyck's formative period at Genoa, when he was about 25 years old." I submit that so brief and vague an allusion to so important a work (referred to as "a" not "the" self portrait) is sufficient indication that in the writer's opinion it was not the original, more particularly since the same article contained fairly lengthy discussions of several other less important but authentic works.

It is generally realised that replicas or copies of many of Van Dyck's portraits exist, not infrequently painted contemporaneously in the master's studio. I confess that I was unaware of the present whereabouts of the accepted original portrait, but would like to point out that the theme of the article, however discursive, was Eversley Manor and the history of its residents. It did not set out to be a catalogue raisonnée of the pictures, allusions to which were incidental.

But I certainly would like to apologise to Mr. Bache, a well-known and generous collector, for any misapprehension that my reference to this picture may have caused, and to

Dawlish Warren about 60 years ago, so that it has apparently taken about two years a mile to reach Plymouth, which is about 30 miles distant as the crow flies. I don't know how far east it has travelled and have not heard whether it has been seen in Cornwall so far. The beautiful cream-spot tiger moth also occurs in the Plymouth district, I may add.—WILLIAM HAR-BATH, Plymouth.

COUNTRY COMMENTS

SIR.—I had always heard that no rook ever built in an unsafe elm tree. This last April in a gale here, this old country tale was exploded, as we had two elms that came down, nests and all. I have not heard though of such a happening before.

I got, within a few yards of a barnacle-goose at the beginning of last month on the banks of the Wye, when I was salmon fishing, or supposed to be. (We struck a bad week with no water and the fish would not move.) What was a single goose doing there in May?

Do any of your readers ever remember wheat in full ear in May? I do not and an old agricultural labourer of over 80 cannot remember such a thing, he tells me. Our wheat was in full ear, winter oats in full hackle, also barley, while the rye was turning yellow and beginning to ripen. Also, we had strawberries in the garden

colouring and we had roses and lupins out in April!

I am so delighted to see a large increase in the small bird population once more hereabouts. Until 1940 and the blitz this was a great part of the world for small birds, but in 1941 and 1942 they were conspicuous by their absence. I wonder whether all the gunfire and bombs we had round here did make a difference or was it merely coincidence?—CECIL J. TWIST, Burnham, Buckinghamshire.

[A single bernacle-goose left behind when the bulk of its species have gone north, is nearly always a "prickly" bird. We do not know if it was so in the case of the one seen by our correspondent.—ED.]

PRISON CAMP IDENTIFIED

SIR.—It may be of interest to your correspondent, who sent the charming sketch of Oflag IX A (May 28), to know that I have been able to identify this building as the 16th-century castle of Pangenberg in Hessen, situated half-way between Kassel and Bebra.—A. CAMPBELL FRASER, Scarah Hill, Ley, Harrogate.

PAINTINGS IN BERWICK CHURCH, SUSSEX

SIR.—In the June 4 number of COUNTRY LIFE in which there is an article with illustrations by Mr. Clive Bell on the decorations in Berwick Church, Sussex, I was surprised to see that the picture of *The Nativity* is ascribed to me, whereas it is the work of Vanessa Bell.

I should be grateful if you could see your way to correcting this mistake in attribution in a note in an ensuing number, as it has caused some confusion to several people I know, and may do so to others.—DUNCAN GRANT, Charleston, Firle, Sussex.

[As stated in the article, and the captions to the illustrations, Mr. Duncan Grant was responsible for *Christ in Glory* over the chancel arch, Mr. Quentin Bell for the *Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins* over the east side of the chancel arch, and Mrs. Vanessa Bell for *The Annunciation* on the south side of the nave. In the text it was not made clear that Mrs. Bell also painted *The Nativity* on the north side of the nave which in the caption was erroneously ascribed to Mr. Duncan Grant.—ED.]

A CHAPEL IN A FARM-YARD

SIR.—Padley Chapel, near Grindelford, in Derbyshire, has a most tragic history. After serving as a cowshed for hundreds of years, this building has now been restored and is a place of pilgrimage for the Catholic faith in memory of the Padley Martyrs.

The chapel stands beside the ruins of Padley Hall where the Eyre family of the sixteenth century lived: they married into the Fitzherberts of Norbury. Both families being staunch Catholics they came under the suspicion of Elizabeth, and a raid on

Padley led to the discovery of two priests named Nicholas Garlick and Robert Ludlow. These men were sentenced to death and suffered the terrible penalty of being hanged, drawn, and quartered. Sir Thomas Fitzherbert and his brother John died in prison for concealing them.

Small windows show the arrest and death of the two priests, and a more modern window shows the discovery of the ancient altar in 1933. This was found in a cowshed.—FRANK RODGERS, Derby.

THE FIRE-BELL

SIR.—Perhaps your readers may be interested in this photograph. It is a support which held a fire-bell, operated



THE GREENGROCER'S FIRE-BELL

See letter "The Fire-Bell"

by a pull-rope from the road. Until the outbreak of the present war, when bell-ringing was suspended, it was the duty of the greengrocer to ring this bell to summon the firemen in the district to duty when he received instructions by telephone to do so. The one shown is situated in Bowness, and there is another similar contraption in Windermere: the two villages are about a mile apart and share a fire-engine and the firemen who man it.—CATHERINE M. CLARK, Fayre Holme, Windermere.

TIMING THE CUCKOO

SIR.—I was lying awake in bed this morning (May 22) at 6 when a cuckoo commenced calling. After a while I noticed that he was evidently practising for the Cuckoos' Non-stop Marathon Race, so I started counting. His second effort was 72 consecutive cuck-oos, his third was 80 not out.

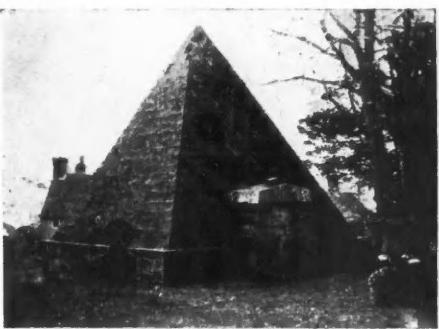
Was this a freak effort? I should be interested to hear your readers' views.—PHILIP ROBINSON, Chesterfield.

AN ENGLISH PYRAMID

SIR.—Some time ago you published a photograph of the Sugar Loaf, Dallington, one of the curious buildings erected in the neighbourhood by John Fuller, of Brightling. Perhaps your readers may like to see this picture of the huge pyramidal tomb in Brightling Churchyard, Sussex, which Fuller erected for himself 24 years before his death.

Some idea of the size of this pyramid can be gathered by comparing with the tall trees on the right of picture and with the tombstones in the foreground.

The wealthy but eccentric John Fuller, who was an M.P. for Sussex, seems to have had a mania for erecting queer buildings—Brightling Needle, the Sugar Loaf, the temple-like building on his estate, and his own tomb: this pyramid in Brightling Churchyard. In addition, he had the



THE QUEER-LOOKING TOMB OF "MAD JACK FULLER"

See letter "An English Pyramid"

It is of a Norman door, now in the south porch of Staplehurst Church. I understand there is one other door of its like—it is at Stillingfleet, Yorkshire.

The Staplehurst door was originally round-headed, and the ironwork, of Saxon or Danish origin, is a series of mystical symbols.

The semi-circle at the head represents the vault of Heaven, and immediately underneath are seen the sun, moon or star. Next comes a strange monster (symbolising Evil). With outstretched wings and open mouth, it has a tail lashing the sea (immediately beneath) into waves.

Beneath (right-hand side) are seen creeping things. Left-hand side is seen a ship of Viking type and underneath it are fishes. In the centre is a wheel. These symbolise occupations. Beneath the wheel is a rectangular frame with a rope or line interlaced. Lower left is seen a goose or other large bird approaching a pond. The hinges and straps have a diapered surface, the former terminating in serpents' heads and the latter in hooks.

The whole idea behind the ornamentation is the keeping of evil spirits outside the building.—J. SOUTHEY, Sevenoaks.

BORDER NATURE NOTES

SIR.—The article *Memories of the Border* no doubt recalled to many fellow-Servicemen stationed there the interests of the northern countryside and particularly the rich variety of its wild life. During the past winter and spring I found Carlisle a convenient centre for many haunts of wild life.

A large flock of golden-eye occupied the mouth of the Eden below Rockcliff, and in January there was a harrier on the marsh where I made many visits for the flock of geese that haunted the estuary marshes of the Esk and Eden. In March and April especially there were some fine gatherings of greylags, bernacles and pink-feet, and a couple of white geese seen in late February may have been greylags. In the hard frosts I saw the smew and merganser in the Esk mouth below "Metal Bridge" and Gretna Green, and also two glaucous gulls on December 13. Snow-buntings also came to the Solway marshes.

Roe deer are widespread—I saw them in the Peter Syke pine wood inland of Rockcliff, where I also found a few red squirrels and the willow-tit. I came across a small party of three roe deer early on March 27 at Thurstonfield Loch, a few miles from Carlisle, where I watched a Bewick's swan on the lake most of the winter (a companion saw six Bewick's swans here in March) and once a couple of goosanders. There are not many red squirrels here but we saw two near Dalston in February. I also saw a few roe in the Eden Valley woods near Wetheral, which is a beautiful salmon and trout stretch where the spring run of salmon in January and February was a great attraction.

Dippers are very numerous at this rocky part of the Eden and are now nesting: in winter teal were the



SYMBOLICAL IRONWORK AT STAPLEHURST

See letter "Fine Craftsmanship"

whole of his estate, Rose Hill, Brightling, surrounded by a wall.

Fuller was the owner of large sugar plantations in the West Indies and when the emancipation of slaves was discussed in the House of Commons he was publicly reprimanded for calling Mr. Speaker "an insignificant little fellow in a wig." No doubt the subject under discussion affected him personally, hence his annoyance.

At home "Mad Jack Fuller," as he is still called, seems to have been of a generous disposition and one suggestion in regard to his building freaks is that many of them were done to provide work.

Brightling Church possesses a barrel organ presented by John Fuller and this must be one of the very few which is still in use to-day.—E. J. ELPHICK, Rocks Farm, Staple-cross, Sussex.

FINE CRAFTSMANSHIP

SIR.—You have often published in COUNTRY LIFE illustrations of very fine examples of ancient craftsmanship in various trades, and I am enclosing a photograph which may be of further interest to your readers.



PADLEY CHAPEL
See letter "A Chapel in a Farm-yard"

commonest duck. The glory of snow-drops in the woods at Wetheral was the charm of March, but the profusion of wild flowers here in May exceeded that of any other part of the valley. I saw Solomon's seal among many other uncommon plants.

After a December gale I found an immature red-throated diver swimming on our camp pond on the edge of Carlisle, and a few days later I noticed that one of a flock of wood-pigeons I flushed at Holme Eden had a white head and neck. On another occasion when motor cycling from Brampton to Carlisle I disturbed a great grey shrike from the hedgerow. Cormorants frequently fished well up the Eden.

Along the sand and stone margins of the River Irthing—a tributary of the Eden—and at one or two places on the main river valley, some oystercatchers and ringed plovers nested in May miles from the sea, a habit that is regular along a number of rivers in Lakeland, Scotland and North Lancashire.—ERIC HARDY, Carlisle.

OLD AND NEW ON THE FARM

SIR.—You may care to publish this photograph, which shows how the old tools and the new appliances are meeting on many farms. Here you see, at Caswell's Farm, Portbury, Somerset, the ancient yoke used by our ancestors coupled with modern electric milkers.—F. R. W., Bristol.



THE ANCIENT YOKE USED WITH ELECTRIC MILKER

See letter "Old and New on the Farm"

A KINGFISHER'S MISTAKE

SIR.—Recently at 10 a.m. (B.S.T.) I found a kingfisher lying on the ledge of the billiard-room window; this is the third year in succession the same thing has happened and always at the same window. The haunt of the kingfisher is a pond about 30 yds. away, the level of which is that of the top of the window.

Apparently the bird mistakes the plate glass for a sheet of water. Does this frequently happen? Here in the heart of Lancashire we are fortunate in having magpies, jays, woodpeckers, etc., and the loss of a kingfisher especially at this time of the year is sad.—H. KEIRLE, Shaw Hill, Chorley, Lancashire.

If the fatal window is carefully studied from various angles, it will probably be found that it reflects the pond and provides an illusion that a bird can fly on to another pool. We know of a window that has proved fatal to several blackbirds. It reflects a holly arch, and the luckless birds seemingly think they can fly through but dash against the glass.—ED.]

BEACH YAWL

SIR.—I have been interested in references in COUNTRY LIFE to old-time sailing boats and in particular beach yawls. During my early days it was my privilege to sail in these beautiful craft and fraternise with their crews. Norfolk and Suffolk, from Great Yarmouth to Aldeburgh, possessed quite a number during the '80s and '90s of last century. They were long, narrow and comparatively shallow amidships. A typical boat was the *Bittern* of Southwold, 49 ft. by 9 ft. 6 ins., a dipping lug forward, a standing lug aft. The mast stepped right in the stern sheets. The sheet ran through a block at the end of the outrigger, a spar with a 12-ft. overhang.

The last time I saw one actually engaged on salvage work was in 1882. The *Anna Maria* of Thorpeness, Suffolk, brought ashore a large anchor with several fathoms of cable attached. My experience with them was at the local regattas, where perhaps their sailing qualities were to be seen at their best, as local feeling ran high.

Well do I remember Aldeburgh Regatta of 1887. It was blowing a dead muzzler from the north-east. Four yawls,

the fore lug had two quadruple purchase sheets manned by eight men; a grueling time they had when on a wind, as it was a case of continually letting go the sheet and hauling in.

The last time I sailed in the *Bittern* was at Lowestoft Regatta in 1903, opposed to the celebrated *Georgiana* and the *Happy New Year*. It was thrilling to sit in the stern sheets when she was close-hauled. The sheet was made fast to the samson post—a heavy stanchion in the middle of the boat—just one turn held by second coxswain with his back to the bow. I have seen the lee rail taking it green for about 20 ft., tumbling inboard like a miniature Niagara Falls. Like a flash he let go the sheet, bringing her back on to an even keel. It is quite obvious that if he were a split second late it would have been a case of "fiddler's green" for every soul on board. As quickly a row of men hauled in the sheet to get her back on to the correct course again. Several men were bailing during this race. They could jump to it.

When the *America* won the Queen's Cup in 1851, the Yarmouth yawl-men challenged the Yankee, who would not accept a stake under £1,000, which was beyond the beach-men. In a blow they would have given a good account of themselves, as yawls have been known to log 16 knots.

I like to think of all that is best in the character and the psychology of the yawl-men. They were brave and skilful men, and almost without exception have long since passed on to the Elysian shores.—F. C. ANDREWS, Frizinghall, Bradford, Yorkshire.

CHISLEHAMPTON CHURCH

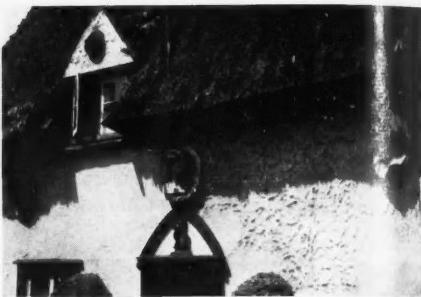
SIR.—Chislehampton Church, Oxfordshire, has been described as the building in that county which best combines fitness and elegance. It was built in 1763 by Charles Peers and still retains its old woodwork and fittings. This is the view seen from the gallery at the west end.

Fifty years ago a guide book described it as "a modern church with a bell turret, such as is usually placed on stables"—but we now know better



FROM THE STREET

See letter "An East Anglian House"



THE EASTERN WALL

See letter "An East Anglian House"

how to appreciate Georgian architecture.—D. K., Gloucester.

AN EAST ANGLIAN HOUSE

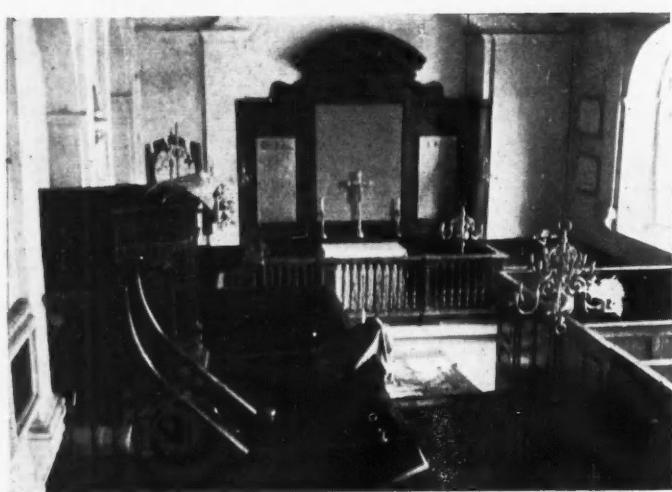
SIR.—In Milton village, beside the Cambridge-Ely road, is this handsome thatched house bearing the date 1703. It is known as Queen Anne Lodge.

On the eastern wall hang three richly coloured plaques depicting a woman and two men attired in ancient costume; over a doorway is a lion carved in oak, while the walls are further decorated with pargeting.—FENMAN, Cambridge.

BLACKCAP'S EARLY NESTING

SIR.—In April I had a good opportunity of observing the nesting activities of a very early pair of blackcaps. I had heard the cock's fine song about the middle of the month persistently on one territory which happened to be in an Oxfordshire garden. A day or two later I found what I took to be a half-completed blackcap's nest in a laurel hedge—I say half-completed, because it was a very flimsy structure of gossamer dry grass with two or three horse hairs as a lining, but daylight could be seen through the bottom quite easily. Naturally, it appeared as if the birds were in the process of building.

Imagine my surprise when two days later, April 22, to be exact, the first egg was laid in this half-built structure. In due course four more eggs appeared, on consecutive days. Then the cock and the hen incubated regularly, taking turns for the task. They brooded for over a fortnight, when unfortunately the nest was robbed by a marauding crow, which caused the parent birds to desert their clutch. This struck me as a remarkable instance of the forwardness of this spring, for blackcaps are seldom seen till the middle of April, and May is their breeding month. But the pair I watched had staked out their territory, courted, mated, built their nest and produced five eggs before April 26!—D. J. GUNSTON, Portsmouth.



A FINE GEORGIAN CHURCH INTERIOR

See letter "Chislehampton Church"

*What's
that?*



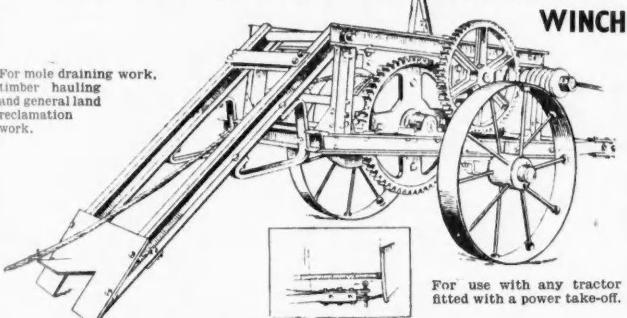
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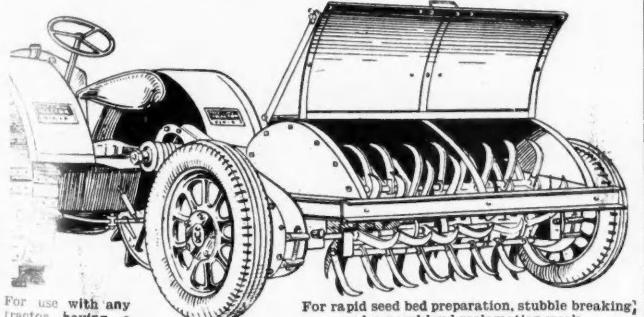
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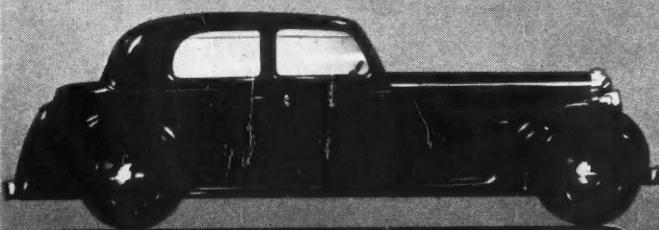
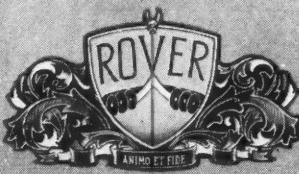
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THE ESTATE MARKET

EAGER BUYING OF LAND

WHETHER the results of auctions or the notifications of private sales are studied, the same thing is evident, that the most saleable and appreciated commodity at the present time is British land.

The eager buying of farms and other freeholds is not due so much to any very large yield on the purchase money as to the sense of security and the prospect of capital increment which it affords. Concurrently with investment purchases go the keen enquiry for agricultural holdings as a personal business, and, as recent transactions have seemed to foreshadow, the possibility of experiments in launching joint-stock schemes of farming. Until much more is revealed about such projects any forecast of their desirability, or indeed ultimate practicability, must be reserved. Cautionary considerations in regard to what may be called farming companies do not, however, apply to another form of enterprise, namely combination by farmers to acquire any extensive estate that may happen to be offered, for in those cases one of the main safeguards of success is existent and constant, and that is the continual and unremitting proprietary attention of practical men who are on the spot. Their aim is the efficient use of the farms in, more or less, the ordinary circumstances of individual tenure, and therefore there is a greater likelihood of a good result than in the case of land that is held and cultivated with an eye to producing dividends on the invested capital. The problem of management on sound principles is always intricate, but it is doubly so where perhaps farms of varying types, and in localities far distant one from

another, are concerned. Still there is no end to the enterprise of those who are accustomed to the control of capital, and it is safe to assume that, whatever obstacles may stand in the way of success, if joint-stock concerns engage in agriculture lack of abundant financial resources will not be one of them. All the same, the ownership or tenancy of farm land by one man, who gives all his time and energy to its management, would seem to be more in the interests of efficient farming, on a long-term view of it.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S LAND

A POINT in the announcement which we are able to make that the Parliamentary trustees of the Duke of Wellington have resolved to dispose of nine or ten square miles of his Hampshire estates will gratify all those who hope to compete at the coming auctions. Not as much as a square yard of the properties will be allowed to change hands in advance of the public competition. That at any rate is the substance of the preliminary statement, though, of course, such statements are not formal and binding on the vendors. It is indubitable that far more than merely local bidders will wish to have an opportunity of acquiring some of the farms, small holdings and other freeholds, and there will besides be spirited rivalry to secure the rights over the woods.

A correspondent, demurring to the customary outcry against felling timber, emphasises that timber should be regarded as a crop, and that no more objection should be urged to cutting down trees than to reaping a field of wheat. That is true only up

to a point. Trees are not only a timber supply, but are vital to the preservation of the amenity of the English landscape. This has been thoughtfully recognised by a good many owners and agents, and will doubtless be borne in mind by the Duke's trustees in connection with the coming sales. Judicious marking and lotting of woodland admits of procuring plenty of mature timber for the present insistent demand, while preventing the radical worsening of the landscape. No county derives more of its beauty from woodlands than Hampshire, and no such area as 1,200 acres could be recklessly cut without impairing that charm.

The long-awaited announcement by the Duke's trustees has been more than once hinted at in the Estate Market pages of COUNTRY LIFE, but a good many weeks must yet elapse before the 6,000 acres pass into various hands. There are 24 or 25 large and small farms, with a comparatively small equipment of cottages, and the other lots will include three inns. The 4th Duke of Wellington resided at Ewhurst Park, the Queen Anne mansion, and that, as well as the Georgian house in Wolverton Park, is to pass under the hammer.

SUBSTANTIAL SUMS FOR FARMS

AHAMPSHIRE holding of rather more than 250 acres, Murrell Green Farm, at Winchfield, has been sold for £9,500, the vendor, Mr. C. F. Trevor, having bought New Farm, Compton, a Berkshire freehold of 600 acres.

Another important transaction in Hampshire land has been effected by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley,

who have sold the Hollycombe estate of 1,400 acres, in the neighbourhood of Liphook. The buyer is Mr. G. E. Street, whose agents were Messrs. Hewett and Lee, who are acting in the matter of the Duke of Wellington's estates.

Over £50 an acre was paid for 46 acres, near Tonbridge, under the hammer of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The holding is subject to an agricultural tenancy at £90 a year, but power is reserved under the agreement for the owner to resume possession, in the event of the land being required for development. Reservations of that type must now be considered in the light of the possible legislation regarding the "zoning" of land for a variety of purposes. Without reference to this particular transaction, it may be pointed out that many agents who have lately been arguing about the Barlow, Uthwatt and other proposals appear to be doubtful as to what, if any, freedom of development, or profit therefrom, will be left to owners of property.

AN ANCIENT KENTISH FREEHOLD SOLD

YOATES COURT, Mereworth, near Maidstone, has not long remained in the market. A few weeks ago a full note on the antiquarian interest and prospective value of the property appeared in COUNTRY LIFE, and Messrs. Nicholas, in conjunction with Mr. W. C. May, have now disposed of the old house and 185 acres, which have been in the ownership of Lord Torrington's family for three centuries. In accordance with the prevalent tendency another auction is rendered unnecessary. ARBITER.

What's behind the Tractor?

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NO 2 OF THE SERIES

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FARMING NOTES

CLAY LAND UNDER PLOUGH

UNDER the Minister of Agriculture's four-year plan which will bring every permanent grass field under review to decide whether it should remain as grass or be ploughed up before 1947, it is certain that a great many heavy-land pastures will have to be tackled. Some of the poorest grazing remaining in this country is in the clay districts. There is, of course, some really good feeding pasture too, but it has often struck me, when travelling through the country, that the bulk of our remaining grasses that should be ploughed is in the clay belts. This is not easy land to work. It needs heavy machinery and thorough cultivations. Too often the soil has been spoilt for a ha' porth of time. The grass land farmer, knowing little about tillage, has been reluctant to spend all he should on cultivations—or perhaps he has not had the right implements for the job. Then this clay land needs a generous dose of phosphates if it is to grow wheat and other tillage crops satisfactorily. I am glad to hear that War Agricultural Committees are to be given a reserve of phosphatic fertilisers which they will be able to allocate to the phosphate-deficient lands, particularly those which are freshly coming up from grass. Thorough cultivations and phosphates can work miracles. There are still some crop failures this season, but they are not nearly so obvious as those of 1940 and 1941. We have learned a good deal, especially about the treatment of clay land brought under the plough.

EVEN the wireworm is less of a bugbear than it was. I have read with much interest an article in the June issue of *Agriculture*, which is

the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture. In this report, from the Advisory Entomologists' Conference, it is made clear that the chances of crop survival despite a heavy wireworm count are much improved to-day. In 1940, for instance, the chances against a successful crop of oats on fields after grass with a wireworm population of a million per acre or more were over four to one, whereas in 1941 they were only three to two, and so far as the results have been analysed for 1942 nearly even. Winter wheat tells much the same story. This does not mean that in future wireworms can be neglected. It does mean that a wireworm count is not a sure forecast of what will happen in any individual field. At any level of wireworm population, even the highest, there will be a proportion of successful crops. It still remains true according to the samples made by the entomologists, that on fields with over a million wireworms to the acre three out of five wheat crops are likely to be poor. It is equally true that the more skilful the farmer, the better his land, the greater are his chances of getting a good crop in the face of a big wireworm population. Advice that would result in a serious risk in one instance may, therefore, be quite justifiable in another.

BARLEY is less susceptible to damage by wireworm than wheat or oats, but unfortunately barley is not an ideal crop for much of the heavy clay land which now has to come under the plough. Beans resist wireworm better than cereals, and so do peas. Linseed and flax still uphold their reputation as being crops less likely to fail on account of wireworm damage. A big crop of potatoes can

also be grown on land that is heavily infested with wireworm, but the wireworm will get into the potatoes and spoil the quality of the crop. The damage they do can be minimised by lifting early, but I know from personal experience that potatoes taken straight after old turf provide a nice home for wireworms. Such potatoes can be sold for stock-feeding to the Ministry of Food, but they do not command the full price.

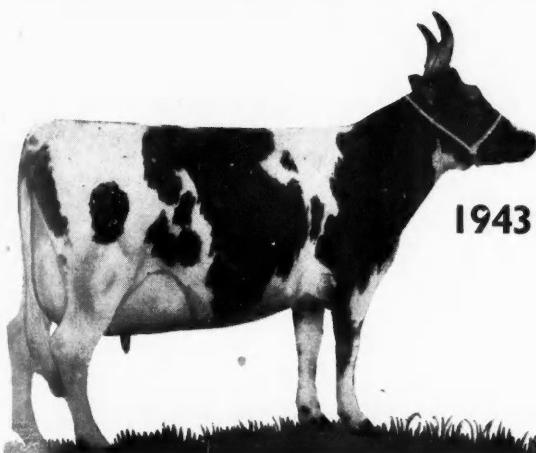
AS a precaution against wireworm damage it is the usual practice to sow additional seed corn. I have known farmers to put in up to six bushels of oats to the acre on land where they have wireworm trouble. The crop came thickly through to harvest, indeed too thickly because it was beaten down before cutting. It is certainly true that on infested land the early sowing of winter cereals and the establishment of a good plant before the winter is a great advantage. Crops in fields of low fertility naturally stand little chance of recovery if attacked by wireworm. A good tip in such cases is to use a combine drill which puts the fertiliser right alongside the seed and gives the seedlings some ready food as soon as they can make use of it.

But I still think that the best insurance against wireworm damage to crops on land freshly broken from old turf is to put the plough in during the summer, turning over the sod and working it about so that the birds can have their fill of the wireworms. Several discings after ploughing expose more of the wireworms and also kill some of them by mechanical action. It is the right policy to start ploughing these heavy grass fields now just as soon as they are grazed down or the hay

has been carried. In those districts where the four-year-plan involves the ploughing of many clay fields the Committees will need to concentrate their machinery on this work for the next few weeks. If the land is intended for wheat it needs to be broken early, worked about well and sown early.

A TRIBUTE is frequently paid to farmers' wives and the way in which they accomplish their multifarious duties in war-time. It is good to hear that this appreciation of their work is no longer to be confined to praise. The Ministry of Labour has agreed that domestic work in farm-houses may now be in special cases under the "approved" or "vital" work category and on a par with domestic work in hospitals, canteens and hostels. This means that farmers needing whole or part time domestic help in farm-houses can apply to their local Employment Exchange, which if the War Agricultural Committee approves the case will give applicants for approved work the choice between this and other approved work. This does not mean that every farmer's wife will now be provided with a cook-general and a house-parlour-maid. What it should mean, if the Ministry of Labour are as good as their word, is that the farmers who are really hard pressed will be able to get the assistance of a woman living in the neighbourhood who is being directed into an approved job by the Ministry of Labour. It may be part-time work, or whole-time. This should ease the strain on the domestic side of farm life. It is also likely that more women who are required to do part-time work will be sent to farmers who want assistance in field work or in milking. **CINCINNATUS.**

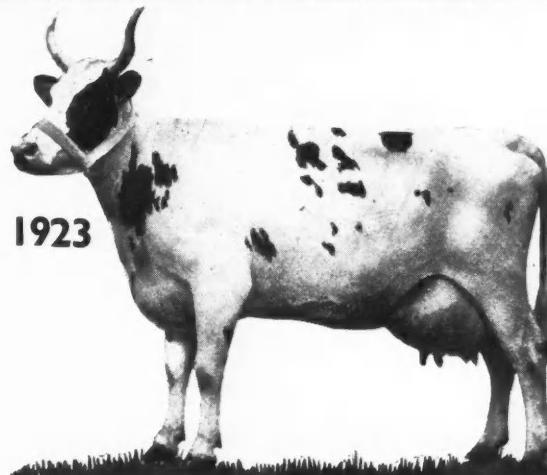
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A COPIOUS supply of pure water is an amenity of our civilisation which we take for granted. Cut it off, or curtail it, and domestic life becomes sadly disorganised. This confidence in our water supplies is a tribute to the excellence of our public services, behind which stand years of unremitting chemical and engineering research. Water in its natural state is often unfit for use, both owing to the presence of disease germs, and frequently to coarser impurities which make it look and taste unpleasant. Thanks to chemical research it is now possible to make water safe to drink by sterilising it with chlorine to kill the germs and by treating it with other chemicals to render it clear and tasteless. Indeed mere traces of chlorine will not only kill disease germs in our drinking water, but destroy other minute organisms which can grow very rapidly and cause infinite trouble in the water systems of Industry. In short the chemist has given the community water that they can drink straight from the tap. He has lessened the dangers of infection in the swimming bath. He has shown how water can be purified for use in Industry so as to improve products and prevent breakdowns in plant. Last, and by no means least, it is largely due to the chemist and the British chemical industry that so high a standard of health prevails in the thousands of stations, hutments and barracks occupied by civilians as well as troops in the armed camp that is Britain to-day.

No. 19 in the "Services of an Industry" series

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A MYSTERY OF THE 1920s

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

WHEN we observe the things that are happening under our noses, we should be surprised if we knew the remote and far-off causes of some of them. For example, when the war broke out we had some thousands of young seamen ready to man our ships who would not have been there but for something that happened in the 1920s. What this was you may learn from *The Fish Gate*, by Michael Graham (Faber and Faber, 10s. 6d.).

THE ARCTIC GREW WARMER

Mr. Graham points out how again and again the limit of expansion of our fisheries seems to have been reached. In 1920 it looked, once more, as though this dead-end had been entered. Our East Coast fishermen had pursued the cod up to the very point where the ice began. It seemed they could go no further. And then a surprising thing happened: "The ice itself retreated before the cod; and with the cod went the Hull men to fish them, off Spitzbergen, off Cape Kanin, off Novo Zembla. It seems that something had happened, on a cosmical scale, in the middle 1920s. There were many signs: warm-water fish and sub-tropical kinds of floating life appeared off Iceland; ice in Siberian waters, which had barred many an attempt at the North-East Passage, now allowed regular trading steamers every summer, the Russians could grow cabbages above the permanently frozen sub-soil of the northern tundra: all these things meant that an amelioration of the lot of mankind had taken place—in a period characterised by more than ordinary pain and sorrow—the Arctic had become warmer. Some students think that this happened before in bygone ages, particularly in the great period of Norse colonisation of Greenland and North America."

AN AMELIORATION

I should imagine few people knew anything about all this; for me, I knew nothing, and I find it a fascinating theme which I should like to see expanded in some book which covered all its details. Had it anything to do with the total eclipse of the sun about which we all became so excited in the mid-twenties? Anyway, there it was—"an amelioration of the lot of mankind" at the moment when masters of arts were selling silk stockings and vacuum cleaners (or trying to sell them) from door to door, and "axed" naval commanders were trying to make ends meet in all sorts of little doomed-at-birth businesses. What did we do with this "amelioration"?

Nothing, so far as I know. What a race we are! Do we deserve a kindly stroke from Nature?

Anyway, there was a boom in the fish trade, "and one result was," says Mr. Graham, "that we had a couple of thousand lively young fishermen to stem the German sea-thrust of 1939."

But the fishing industry seems to be a matter of ups and downs. While the cod-fisher flourishes the herring-fisher languishes. The masters of some of the Arctic trawlers that go after the cod "earn more," Mr. Graham writes, "than any other seamen, the most successful even outstripping masters of crack passenger liners and admirals—men twice their age. Fishing skippers may be famous before they are thirty." It was a great moment for these men soon after the effects of Nature's kindly stroke became known; but meanwhile "shrinking markets made herring fishing a depressing enterprise. In 1913 there were about 1,500 steam drifters, each earning about £2,400 a year . . . In 1933 there were about 1,000 drifters, earning only £1,100 apiece."

FISH ARE INTERNATIONAL

So bad did the position become for the herring-fishers that the country, acting through the Herring Industry Board, "triumphantly scrapped drifters, or, what was worse, sold them abroad, where they were later taken by the enemy. A fisherman skipper-owner, who protested that fishermen would be needed if there were a war, was told that the next war would be fought by garage hands."

Well, there was something in that, though we know now how inadequately we turned out these necessary mechanics.

I found Mr. Graham's book full of most interesting matter. He is a scientist who has devoted many years to the study of the fishing industry in all its aspects, from the men who catch prawns and lobsters along the shore to those who venture far off to the very edge of the northern ice. He gives first-hand descriptions of

THE FISH GATE
By Michael Graham

(Faber and Faber, 10s. 6d.)

O THE BRAVE MUSIC
By Dorothy Evelyn Smith

(Dakers, 9s. 6d.)

A GOLDEN AGE
By Christine Whiting Parmenter

(Methuen, 8s. 6d.)

LATE AND SOON
By E. M. Delafield

(Macmillan, 8s. 6d.)

DECENCY OF HATE
By Humphrey Jordan

(Hodder & Stoughton, 8s. 6d.)

lives the men lead while at work, of the gear they use, the profits they make, or fail to make. Travel at sea and

on the railway, the methods of marketing, the place of the shipowner and the middleman, the vagaries of public taste, the window-dressing of a fish-shop and a fisherman's chance of having a leg torn off by gear on a wild night: all these matters come within the scope of his survey.

Two fundamental considerations emerge from it all: the fishing

industry depends on how many fish there are in the sea; and, as fish have an international outlook, and seem as willing to enter a Dutch, French or Danish as a British net, no solution of the many problems can be final until it is an international solution. And that means international control. Though his arguments lead him logically and inescapably to control, it is clear that Mr. Graham is not too pleased with his own solution. How to combine control with the preservation of individuality is what worries him. He wants "fishermen, not pensioners; English eccentrics, not docile dummies, productive of nothing."

The I imagine, is a problem that is going to face many other industries than the fishing industry. It will be, indeed, in the immediate future, one of the central problems of human living. Mr. Graham's ideas of what may be done to secure the necessary balance in the fishing industry round off a book that is interesting (and important) through and through.

A GOOD FIRST NOVEL

This week I've read two old-fashioned novels, and, as I have a weakness for old fashions in novels, I commend both. They are *O the Brave Music*, by Dorothy Evelyn Smith (Dakers, 9s. 6d.), and *A Golden Age*, by Christine Whiting Parmenter (Methuen, 8s. 6d.). Miss Smith's is a first novel, and a most promising one if a novelist's business is, as I think it is, to create human beings and set them moving against a credible background.

The background here is first a north of England industrial town and the moorlands that lie about it, and from my own knowledge I can say that these are faithfully presented. Then the scene shifts south, to a decaying "great house," and, though this is a setting I have never found myself in, I was persuaded of its probability. The leading character is Ruan, the daughter of a Nonconformist parson who had married a lovely girl from a social set that doesn't run much to marriage with Nonconformist parsons: that is, the country house set. The marriage was doomed from the moment its glamour faded, and the story is, essentially, that of the young Ruan rising out of this tragic wreck.

She had found comfort and company in the house of a wealthy mill-owner out on the moor. Joshua Day is the typical North Country rich ignoramus with a heart of gold; but his daughter, Rosie, rises far above conventional portraiture and is a first-rate piece of characterisation. And there was David, Day's adopted son, whom Ruan was at last to marry. Their boy-and-girl love affair is most delightfully and delicately rendered.

When Ruan's mother dies and her father goes to the foreign mission land, she goes to live in the south with her mother's bachelor brother, and here again is a piece of character-creation that I thought to be above the ordinary. Altogether, in its quiet sympathetic way, *O the Brave Music* seemed to me a book that thousands of readers would find acceptable.

THE 'EIGHTIES IN AMERICA

Much the same spirit pervades Miss Parmenter's *Golden Age*. Here we are in a small American town in the 'eighties, and the book is made up of day-to-day happenings in the life of the local newspaper editor's family. Miss Smith has held her book together in the light shackles of a "plot." Miss Parmenter does not do

this. She has followed the *Cranford* method of allowing detached incident to follow incident—none exciting or sensational, all significant, and building up into a mellow retrospect of a way of life that seems incredibly remote, and that the young will think hardly believable. But those of us whose memories just reach back to the fringes of that time know that this gracious picture is also substantially a true one.

MODERN DAUGHTER?

To read, after these two books, Miss E. M. Delafield's *Late and Soon* (Macmillan, 8s. 6d.) is to realise what an enormous difference the passing of half a century has brought to the pattern of family life. The change was coming before the last war, but the falling of two shattering wars within so short a space of time has rocked the old ways right off their perch. It is difficult to imagine what any one of the characters in *O the Brave Music* or *A Golden Age* would have made of the girl named Primrose in Miss Delafield's book. Even those who went off the rails—even Ruan's runaway mother—would have looked upon her with horror. For she doesn't need a grand passion, or any passion at all, in order to leave what those people, even in their "bad" moments, would still have considered the straight and narrow way. She just passed from affair to affair because she was screamingly bored with life, and in her most dishonourable moments her one fixed point of honour was that "love" must never be talked of. Life and the satisfying of its necessities must be considered "realistically."

The central importance, to me, in the whole of this book, which contains much painful matter excellently handled, is that the older generation—Primrose's mother and Colonel Lonergan, who had loved both mother and daughter—had not, deep in their hearts, any condemnation for Primrose, but found her utter ruthlessness an admirable thing.

VANSITTARTISM IN FICTION

Another novel I have read this week is Humfrey Jordan's *Decency of Hate* (Hodder and Stoughton, 8s. 6d.). This is what one might call an exposition of Vansittartism in fiction. There were a number of people who had their own reasons for loathing the Germans: a woman who had been shocked by the devastation of London, a man who had seen his lovely ancestral home burned to a shell, a seaman whose adopted daughter had been blinded, a captain who had witnessed peculiar brutalities. All these were shipwrecked on an island which they found to be a supply base for German submarines. The story tells of their waiting for a submarine to return for refuelling and of their preparations to destroy it. There are characters who represent the "appeasement" point of view, with these others ranged against them, and altogether the novel has a little the flavour of an anti-Nazi tract; but it's readable enough.

THE ROUND CORNER

*A PATH where poets dream
Of meadow-sweet and thyme,
And lovely words, like nesting birds,
That mate to build a rhyme;
A place of whispering leaves,
Green lawn and sunlit glade,
With flutterings of joyous wings
And trellised light and shade;
A breath of home, a wayside shrine
That English hands have made.*

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PHOTOGRAPHS DENES

THE long dinner and dance frock has reappeared at several big charity balls in London this summer and is also seen again in night clubs and at private parties. Transport difficulties make it unfeasible for dinner and theatre parties. Each of the Mayfair designers shows one or two in the summer collection, dresses that can be worn as bridal frocks as well as dinner frocks, either short or long later on. All of them are as slim as willow wands with moulded waistlines, and all have sleeves of some kind, ranging from long, plain tight ones to the infinitesimal sleeves that are cut in one with the bodice and barely cover the shoulders. Molyneux shows a crêpe with these tiny sleeves. It is laced up the front with a high neckline, dead black save for the scarlet scarf and vest that touches it with brightness at the throat. Strassner's is black too, black silk jersey with a low-cut heart-shaped décolletage and swathed top. The straight and narrow skirts of these dresses are ankle-length and easy to dance and walk in.

Hartnell is having a great success with a short black marocain that he also makes as an ankle-length frock. The neckline is interesting, low and square in front, high at the back with folds over the shoulders. A halter of cyclamen and violet print, studded with gold, fastens round the neck and makes an effective band of colour edging the décolletage. A long-sleeved satin frock with all the fullness gathered in three godets in front on the left hip is an excellent shape for a white bride frock. It is easy to shorten and dye afterwards when it makes a dinner dress. His long-sleeved print dinner dresses with square cut-out décolletage, or the plain round one hugging the throat, have appeared in the films. The high-necked one has a detachable round collar worked in rainbow bead flowers that is charming. Hartness' ivory wedding dress in stiff duchesse satin is a refreshing sight with its spreading, gleaming train, long, tight sleeves, heart-shaped neckline and

Cherry coloured lace, fine meshed as a spider's web, stiffened and plaited. Strassner

DINNER and the THEATRE

wide skirt. It is the classic wedding frock and will look right a hundred years hence. They are making a number of white frocks at Debenham and Freebody's for summer brides. They, too, have lengths of fabulous pre-war French silks, some enough for one dress only, some for more. The simple sheath frocks are mostly cut with long, plain sleeves and squared or heart-shaped décolletages. Trains are short and spread out fanwise. These are dresses that can be altered easily.

Some of the long frocks shown in the salons have been designed for films and the theatre. Worth's pale grey chiffon with cross-over bodice and mimosa yellow sash, its graceful skirt hanging in long, limp folds, for instance, and the Molyneux white satin, another sleeveless frock, with a simple cross-over top and a skirt falling in sculptured folds. These frocks are designed for special films and plays and for export. They are fashion pointers, too, showing the way styles will go when the war is over. Creative brains become rusty and craftsmen lose their skill—hence the importance of these few designs which are keeping the nucleus of high fashion active. Mme. Mosca at Jacqmar's is making the dresses for the new film *English without Tears*. A ball dress in aquamarine satin is laced with black velvet ribbon right down the front and the low backless décolletage is held by a

(Left) One of a collection of short crepe dinner dresses at Fortnum and Mason, some black, others cinnamon or bronze brown. The black snood is in fancy black silk braid, looped at the back



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The Model Gown Department can show an interesting collection of individual smart summer outfits, suitable for all wartime occasions. Owing to the scarcity of good quality materials they are not repeatable.

Illustrated is a delightful ensemble in a distinctive navy and white printed crepe, with fine pique revers and cuffs; also obtainable in black and white £10.1.2
and brown and white

Debenham & Freebody
WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.I.

LANgham 4444.

(Debenhams, Ltd.)

halter of black ribbon at the neckline. A *bouffant* débutante dress is in white fancy English muslin over pink satin. There is a crisp ruff of the organdie at the top and a butterfly bow at the waist. A tailored wool in mist blue has old-fashioned, leg-o'-mutton sleeves with pink and blue striped undersleeves and a striped vest at the neck. Over it goes a waisted jacket which allows the striped parts to emerge, and with it is worn an off-the-face bonnet and a barrel muff in baby seal. Note how the focal point of interest on all the dresses is at the neckline. Nine out of ten dinner dresses and afternoon frocks have a flash of a second colour or a beaded collar to catch the eye, at the neck, or if they are left plain, necklines are obviously designed for jewellery. Some of the other day dresses in this film are made on the line of Norwegian peasant girls', with full bunchy skirts and tight bodices, tuckers at the throat. The same full gathered skirts are shown in another film where they are based on the traditional Welsh costumes. They are most attractive with their tight, pointed bodices.

FOR dinner and theatre parties the short-skirted, short-sleeved sheath dress in crêpe takes the honours. It is usually black or some light shade of brown—cinnamon, *café au lait*, caramel, bronze. Many of the prettiest have yokes at the waist with fullness pulled slightly to one side and held by gold seals. We have photographed one of these from Fortnum and Mason's with soft-looking short sleeves, a moulded waistline, and with it one of the snoods in fancy braid that are most becoming and the newest version of this popular fashion. Snoods get more and more elaborate,



For dining out, snood in black and white braid. Fortnum and Mason

are looped, tied in bows, embroidered. They are made to match bead collars on dinner dresses or chiffon blouses, or crochet in fancy braid in brilliant colours so that they look like the Victorian mats that used to repose on mahogany chests of drawers. They do not hang down on the shoulders as much as they did, but I have seen a black chiffon one

embroidered in jet black flowers that hung well on the shoulders and was almost like a mantilla. It was worn with a black chiffon blouse with a drawstring neckline edged with a narrow band of glistening jet and a black tailor-made. Blouses in chiffon or lamé with long, full sleeves and tailored collars are lightly frosted with beads on the collar and wristbands. Colours are pale and the beads match. Short-sleeved evening blouses with laced fronts look new. They are made in dark heavy marocains or satins and laced with silver or gold cord or a bright contrasting velvet ribbon tying at the high neckline. Tailored satin or lamé blouses with the narrow upstanding neckband and severe line of a Chinese coat are piped with a gold braid and a vivid shade, jade, lacquer red, gold or royal blue. Sleeves are minute, often cut in one with yoke. These are the blouses that will show off antique enamel or jewelled buttons.

Almost all the big stores have opened departments for antique jewellery. There is a splendid collection at Marshall and Snelgrove's where they have all kinds of lovely bits—brooches, earrings, buttons, bracelets, clasps for belts. The massive Victorian brooches are in great demand; so are the carved coral and the sets of buttons. Georgian scent bottles make smart lapel ornaments and can be attached to any plain brooch or pin. Filigree silver belts made to be worn with the long, gored skirts and shirt blouses of the Edwardians are as good with the plain, black modern clothes. Victorian pinchbeck hat-pins are being worn pinned in the top of snoods. If you have a pair, pin one in the snood and the other on the lapel of your jacket,

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



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Ripe, ripe I cry,
Bottle some for Christmas
To make a Cherry Pie.

But get your Snap Closures
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By H.R.H.

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Foreword by Sir Josiah Crosby

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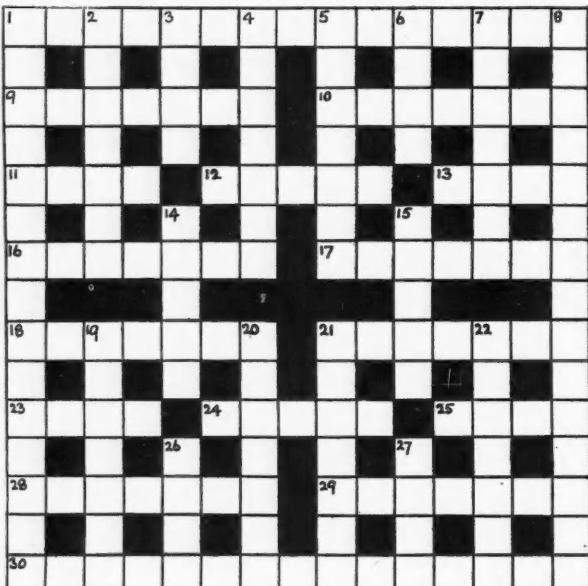
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SOLUTION TO NO. 699. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of June 18, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Put the kettle on; 9, Realist; 10, Katy Did (Katydid); 11, Ovid; 12, Using; 14, Bone; 17, Sugary; 19, Nugget; 20, Millais; 21, Neared; 23, Pieces; 25, Neat; 26, Aster; 29, Slam; 32, Weather; 33, Hangman; 34, Pair of scissors. **DOWN.**—1, Persons unknown; 2, Teasing; 3, Hail; 4, Kites; 5, Token; 6, Late; 7, Old song; 8, Advertisements; 13, Implant; 15, Armed; 16, Music; 18, Yid; 19, Nip; 22, Alabama; 24, Colombo; 27, Serif; 28, Ethic; 30, Thor; 31, Ants.

ACROSS.

1. Town address of a lionised admiral? (two words, 9, 6)
9. Tennyson called its kind "immortal" (two words, 3, 4)
10. Performers of a piece for five instruments (7)
11. There is no money in the one "whereon the wild thyme grows" (4)
12. Quite classic at the top of the house (5)
13. One hopes the business one is strong and steady too (4)
16. Encroachments (7)
17. Igniting apparatus of an internal-combustion engine (7)
18. The motorist's do not necessarily imply that his eye does (7)
21. He closed the Old Testament (7)
23. Jane Austen heroine (4)
24. Play at courtship (5)
25. The Greeks had a word for Juno (4)
28. Very rough, though largely floral and odorous (7)
29. Distinguished Roman family (7)
30. A form of tacit alchemy when talking's merely silver (three words, 7, 2, 6)

DOWN.

1. The aspen's nervous foliage (two words, 9, 6)
2. Dispenser of alms (7)
3. "Up the —— mountain, Down the rushy glen . . ." —William Allingham (4)
4. Hot tegs (anagr.) (7)
5. Dirge (7)
6. Leave it last (4)
7. Ride so to see a star die (7)
8. "Next time is a poor" synonym for improving? (15)
14. Bunn dreamt that he dwelt in marble one (5)
15. Nimble (5)
19. Sweetie get a temperature! (7)
20. The old school one? (two words, 4, 3)
21. Desert illusions (7)
22. What thoughtful cows do (two words, 4, 4)
26. "And oft between the boughs is seen The sly shade of a Rural ——" —Grantchester (4)
27. A famous censor, but he's nothing at all to the cat! (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 698 is

Mr. M. G. Weaving,
Ramoan, Ballycastle, Co. Antrim,
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